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H. Ennes

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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT Military Justice in Argentina.

From R.C.-----COMBAT

No. 1916 Date January 29, 1920

Replying to No. Date, 19

17. Discipline.

Resumé of Report.

Report is furnished in view of interest in subject of Military Justice in the U.S. Army. The report in itself is already a summary of a lengthy process.

The subject of military justice in the United States Army was an acute question during the World War, and has been more so since the Armistice.

Therefore, the writer asked for, and obtained an outline of the procedure used in the Army of this country when a person under military jurisdiction commits an offense.

There is inclosed herewith the original procedure in Spanish from the time the act is committed to its final settlement. A complete translation of the procedure is given below. There is also inclosed herewith the Digesto de Guerra, 1907. It should be particularly noted that there are no military courts except in the Federal Capital.

Outline of Procedure.

When a person in the military service commits an offense which is punishable by suspension of duties, arrest for more than two months, or extension of service for more than three months, the officer of the day or other officer designated by the Commander of the Regiment, proceeds to prepare an immediate report (prevencion sumaria) taking declarations from witnesses (without oath) declaration of the accused, and orders the detention of the accused in the case of a penal offense, and undertakes whatever other procedures are necessary and urgent for proof of the offense. He draws up a summary of the case, giving his opinion, and sends it to the Commander of Regiment or of the unit.

This Commander, if the offense comes within his jurisdiction, awards the punishment corresponding, and the "prevencion" is filed.

If not within his jurisdiction, the "prevencion" is sent to the Brigade Commander, who proceeds in the same way, and forwards it to the Division Commander if necessary.

The Commander of the Division, after obtaining opinion of his judge advocate, confers punishment if within his jurisdiction, but if the punishment corresponding is beyond his power, the "prevencion" is forwarded to the Ministry of War; but, in the case of a penal offense, the Commander of the Division orders charges prepared (instrucción de sumario) the "prevencion" is sent to a "Judge of Instruction" (juez de instrucción) who calls up the witnesses anew, and the accused, and orders the confinement of the offender, and carries out all

procedures for proving the offense, all its circumstances, who were the authors, accomplices, etc.

Once the "sumario" is drawn up, the "juez de instruccion" delivers same to the Commander of the Division who forwards it to the Ministry of War.

The Ministry of War obtains the opinion of the Judge Advocate General for Army & Navy, and orders amplification of the "sumario" or the provisional suspension or termination of same; otherwise he awards punishment for the offense-----if it does not constitute a penal act; or the elevation of the case for final decision, that is to say, sending of the judicial records and the accused to the Permanent War Council.

There are two of these Councils for troops (conscripts, volunteer soldiers, corporals and sergeants), and the Councils are composed of six majors or lieutenant colonels and a colonel as president. There is a judge advocate who gives his finding, makes out sentence, but has no vote. There is also a Mixed Council for officers of Army and Navy, composed of four colonels of the Army and two captains of the Navy. The President is a General of Division or Brigade, or a Rear or Vice-Admiral.

These Councils hold public session, in the presence of the accused. They hear the accusation of the permanent attorney, the defense by counsel selected by the accused, or by the President of the Council, if the accused does not select his counsel.

The requirements to establish proof before the Council are limited to the following:

Recognition of places, objects, documents, technical reports, confirmation of the "sumario" by witnesses present. Further declarations by witnesses present, in the case of common penal acts.

Once the public hearing has come to an end, the Council holds a secret session, the judge advocate draws up questions on the offense, each member votes on each question, and is proved or not proved, a decision being arrived at by majority.

Then a vote is taken as to whether the act constitutes a penal offense, and the majority decides on punishment to be imposed. The session terminates by the drawing up of sentence by Judge Advocate, and this is signed by the President and members of the Council.

An appeal on the sentence imposed by the Council may be made to the Supreme Council for Army and Navy when the law has been violated in the sentence, or when there is some transgression on legal forms.

This Council is composed of three Generals of the Army, two admirals of the Navy, and two members who are lawyers "asimilados" with the rank of general. The lawyer members of the Council, draw up the sentence in turn.

Once the sentence is signed by the Supreme Council it is sent to the Executive Power-----which if the right of pardon accorded by the Constitution is not exercised-----orders sentence to be complied with.

There is a Code of Military Justice sanctioned by Congress (page 432-528). This Code has three parts-----one deals with the Organization of the War Councils, Judges of Instruction and counsellors at law (Judge Advocate, Council Advocates, Attorney General of Supreme Council, etc). The second part deals with procedures and the third with offenses and their penalties.

There is also a Regulation on Faults against Discipline and their penalties dictated by the Executive Power. This Regulation accompanies this report.

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translation
Regulations
Digesto de Guerra, 1907
Manual del Oficial Preventor

SUBJECT Military Items-----Argentina REC'D. M. I. R. O. C. S. MAY 10 1920

From R.G.-----COMBAT

No. 1880 Date April 5, 1920

Replying to No. Date 19

RESUME OF REPORT.

Incorporation of conscripts of class 1889 took place on March 15, 1920.

Suspension of courses at Cavalry School due to scarcity of officers.

Decentralisation of administrative services in the Army for greater efficiency.

Tables of Organization of the Argentine Army for 1920.

14. Composition.

The incorporation into the Army of the 1889 class of conscripts took place on March 15th in the usual manner and after the prescribed medical examination had been undergone. The customary Mass was held at the Merced Church and was attended by most of the superior officers.

19. Training

It is reported that the courses in the Cavalry School will be suspended during the current year due to fact that scarcity of officers will not permit of their being engaged in courses which take them away from their regular duties.

6. Efficiency.

On March 13th the Executive Power signed a decree creating a "subintendencia de guerra" (sort of Quarter-master's Department) in the 3rd, 4th and 5th Military Regions with headquarters at Paraná, Córdoba and Tucuman respectively.

These "subintendencias" will be under the direct control of the General Direction of Administration of the Army. The measure has been taken to decentralise the administrative services of the Army, with the idea that each division should be sufficient unto itself as far as all elements for combat, provisions and equipment are concerned. The same steps will

be taken shortly in connection with the arsenals.

The "subintendencias" will have depots of clothing, food and forage, equipment, and will receive and distribute all funds for pay of personnel and expenses of units, etc. within its Region.

Each "subintendencia" will have an administrative head who will be called the "subintendente de Guerra" responsible for services assigned to the "subintendencia" by the General Direction of Administration.

31. Organization.

Tables of Organization of the Argentine Army were recently approved by a Ministerial decree. These tables show distribution of soldiers in corps, institutes, isolated units and military departments.

Said distribution has undergone considerable modifications this year due principally to the new units which have been created, as also increase in strength of certain companies.

The total number of conscripts is given as	17,743
" " " " volunteer soldiers	738

General total..... 18,481

The above figures do not include the permanent army personnel (soldiers) the 450 cadets of the Military College, or the soldiers on duty at the military schools. For instance, at the Non-Commissioned Officers' School alone, there are over 500 men.

Tables of Organization with Boletín Militar issues forwarded this mail. See B.M. No. 5560, March 31, 1920, with Tables of Organization for 1920.

19. Training.

In a decree of the Executive Power published in Boletín Militar No. 5555, (dated March 25, 1920) it is stated that three Peruvian cadets are on the way from Peru to Argentina having won the scholarships offered by the Argentine Government and the E.P. per

Art. 1: Authorizes the incorporation to the Military College of the following Peruvian cadets: Manuel Potilla Gallegos, Nicolás Carruti Ortiz and Enrique Indacochea Galarreta, as scholarship students.

Art. 2: To be communicated and published in the Boletín Militar.

14. Composition.

On March 26, 1920 the Executive power published a decree ordering that 1898 class of conscripts be discharged from the service on March 29, 1920, in the proportion of two-thirds of the men at present under arms.

The selection will be guided by the following rules: those who were incorporated late, who have observed bad conduct, who have been ill due to causes outside the service, those who have the highest numbers in the draft, and those who have been accomplishing service in the War Department will remain in the service until April 15th.

The men serving with the Military Geographic Institute, and at the three arsenals will be discharged on May 1st.

The total number of men pertaining to the 1898 class

is 15.300. Therefore 8.778 men will be discharged on the
✓ 30th and 5.936 will remain in the service.

NO OBJECTION TO PUBLICATION
IN SERVICE JOURNALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS IN THE ARGENTINE ARMY.

From U.S.-----COMBAT

No. 3118 Date November 12, 1920

Replying to No. Date 19

(14) Composition

REC'D M.I.D. 33. DEC 22 1920

(41) Personnel.

RESUME OF REPORT

In accordance with the Senate's decision, the Executive Power signed a decree on October 8th promoting one general of brigade and two colonels. Besides four lieut.colonels of infantry, two of cavalry, 3 of artillery and two of engineers were promoted to colonels in their respective arms.

According to the law thereon, one general of brigade, 5 colonels and 6 lieut.colonels were retired by elimination. This law was repealed a few days later, and the majority of said officers reincorporated.

In accordance with the Senate's decision, the Executive Power signed a decree on October 8th making the following promotions:

To General of Division:	General of Brig. José F.Uriburu
" " " Brigade:	Colonel Martin Rodriguez
" " " "	Ladislao M.Fernandez
" Colonel:	Lt.Col. Tomas Martinez, Infantry
" " "	Luis Bruce, "
" " "	Basilio B.Pertinés, "
" " "	Enrique Podesta, "
" " "	Emilio B.Sartori, Cavalry
" " "	Luis F.P.Colman, "
" " "	Juan P.Rojo, Artillery
" " "	Amando Sanchez, "
" " "	Manuel J.Costa, "
" " "	Juan B.Ithurbide, Engineers
" " "	Alejandro Obligado, "

General Uriburu achieves the highest military rank after having undertaken work of the greatest responsibility in the Army.

As a Lieut.Colonel he was chief of a Regiment of Cavalry, perfected his studies in Europe, and on returning to Argentina was appointed Director of the Superior School of War.

With the rank of General of Brigade he was President of the Supreme Council of the War and Navy Departments during the Ministry of General Velez. After this he became commander of the 1st Division of the Army, which command he holds at

General Rodriguez was born June 21st of the Secretary's Office of the United States Department of the Army. He attended the University of California at Berkeley and the University of California at Los Angeles. He was a member of the California National Guard, and later became a member of the United States Army. He was a member of the 1st Division of the United States Army.

[illegible]

Col. and Capt. and Ten. C. Martinez, Sergeant; Francisco Lopez, Sgt. E. Martinez, Sgt. Nor Velasco and Jaime E. Lopez; Lieut. Colonel's 2003 E. Manuel Basualdo, Enrique Bery, Adrian Ruiz Morana, Jose L. Martinez, Enrique Peme and Aracelis Bertoneado.

Officers reincorporated under above conditions to occupy on the General Register of the Army their former position as if service had been without interruption.

1° Obligatory retirement of those whose promotions are postponed in favor of a younger man, cutting them off in their career and sometimes ending the life of an officer declared eligible for promotion, while there is no real certainty that the officer promoted is really the more efficient man.

3° Lastly the continuous renovation of the Register with the pretext of rejuvenation of the commanders, means an excessive burden on the retirement lists without any appreciable benefit for the institution.

Four copies made
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Translated in
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (6)

By

SUMMARY

of

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1921

MAR 24

WAR DEPARTMENT

1st ARMY DIVISION

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF
THE DIVISION

NOTED: M. L. 2

BUENOS AIRES

I. TACTICAL GARRISON EXERCISES

Independent of the instruction to be given to the officers in each unit, there shall be tactical garrison exercises in the division.

These exercises shall consist of the ^{and} game of war/ tactical excursions over the terrain, and shall be held every two weeks under the direction of the field officers and lieutenant colonels of the division. Notices of the exercises with program shall be given to the commanding officer of the division ^{ten} ~~two~~ days in advance. A week after they have taken place a report and criticism must be submitted. The ~~approximate~~ date of the exercises should be fixed approximately to the week at the beginning of the military year, but may be changed, if necessary. The lieutenant colonels of the corps and districts and all the majors of the division shall take part when the director is a field officer, but only the majors when the director is a lieutenant colonel. The exercises shall be with a mixed detachment, based on the regiment and going as far as the infantry brigade.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

IDEAS FOLLOWED BY THE COMMAND
IN DETERMINING THE COURSE OF
INSTRUCTION IN THE
CORPS

It has been the current practise in our army that the unit officers determine the course of instruction for the officers ~~and~~ or men. This is a great mistake. The course should be prepared by the higher command, that is to say by the Secretary of War, and the matter of the means of instruction should be left to the unit officers. The high command decides what the instruction is to consist of and the regimental, battalion, group, company, squadron or battery officers decide how this instruction is to be given, what time is to be devoted to the various subjects, etc.

The regimental commander makes out the daily program for the corps, hence determines the relative importance of the subjects. He makes detailed plan of program for the use of the men.

The battalion commander makes plan for the instruction of his unit and determines the progression of the instruction of the subunits, various arms.

The company, squadron and battery commanders make daily program for each unit.

This system is to be adopted on account of the small number and frequent changes of officers, the shortness of the military year, etc.

III. INSTRUCTION OF CORPS OFFICERS

Instruction should be given in the regiment to all officers and should be directed by the commanding officer of the regiment.

The purpose of the instruction is to develop their tactical knowledge, increase their professional knowledge and develop them physically.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The course of instruction shall be as follows:

Tactical Instruction	War game.
	Excursions over terrain.
	Troop drill.
General Professional Instruction	Instruction in the organization, etc., of armies of neighboring countries.
	Military history.
	Military science.
	Technical knowledge (fortifications, explosives, etc.)
	Knowledge of the general mechanism of mobilization.
Physical Instruction	Gymnastics
	Fencing
	Firing
	Horsemanship
	Driving automobiles, motorcycles, etc.

Troop drills are to be executed with units on war footing. This is the best kind of drill for perfecting the tactical instruction of officers.

The tactical instruction should be given during the periods of individual and company instruction. The regimental commander may place the

Instruction of Noncommissioned Officers

It is not a very feasible plan to have a school for noncommissioned officers because they are needed as assistant instructors to train recruits and while the recruits are raw, they must be at their posts. ~~Thaxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~
Moreover a school for noncommissioned officers would require officers as instructors and there are not enough officers for this purpose.

For these reasons noncommissioned officers will be instructed in the following way:

a) During the period of individual instruction the instruction of noncommissioned officers will be in charge of the commanding officers of the company squadron or battery. The purpose of the instruction is to train them to be good officers' aids and practical assistant instructors. By calling the noncommissioned officers together at opportune times the officers of the various units will try to raise the morale of the noncommissioned officers, increase their professional knowledge and train them physically.

b) During the period of company instruction, the instruction of noncommissioned officers should be intensified. This will be more possible at that time, for then the recruits are considerably trained. During this period the noncommissioned officers should be given instruction both in the company (squadron or battery) and in the battalion (on cavalry regiment).

The company instruction should include training which will fit them to act as commanding officers of ~~their~~ small units. This instruction will consist of maneuvers and firing. It should also include the theory and practice of commanding. It should also include general instruction in the preparation and execution of a march, the furnishing of supplies during a battle and other important problems pertaining to the campaign in the field.

The battalion instruction will be essentially practical in character. The purpose of this instruction will be to give the noncommissioned officers an opportunity to participate in the drills given the officers of the units.

The Instruction of Officers

The instruction of officers should be given in each unit under the direction of the commanding officer of the unit. The purpose of this instruction is to prepare the commanding personnel of the unit especially in ~~xxxxxxxx~~

in the theory and practise of combat and firing. ~~Thxxxxxxxxx~~ The course of instruction should be similar to that prepared for the troops for the corresponding period. It should be theoretical, or , if possible, practical , given on the terrain. It should be given, as a rule, during the period preceding the unit instruction in order that the work with the units may be more effective.

Program of Troop Instruction

The regimental commanding officers , according to rank shall draw ~~up~~ up detailed programs of instruction which shall include:

- a) General daily program for the corps instruction and supplementary regulations.
- b) Program of instruction of ~~officers~~ battalion or regimental officers.

INFANTRY

The period of individual instruction includes:

A. Instruction without arms

Exercises in military posture and bearing.
Military salutes.
Setting -up exercises.
Marching.
Drills on the march.

B. Instruction with arms

Exercises in military posture and bearing.
Armed maneuvers.
Salutes.
Bayonet exercises.
Loading, firing and unloading weapons.
Marching.
Attack.

INFANTRY
PERIOD OF INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

Instruction in "Closed Order"

A. Instruction without arms:

Exercises in military posture and bearing.
Military salutes.
Setting-up exercises.
Marching.
Drills on the march.

B. Instruction with arms :

Exercises in military posture and bearing.
Armed maneuvers.
Salutes.
Bayonet exercises.
Loading and firing of guns.
Marching.
Attack.

Gymnastics

The gymnastics will consist of :

General exercises.
Rifle exercises.
Exercises with gymnastic apparatus.
Applied gymnastics.
Races, games.

Bayonet Exercises

These consist of bayonet exercises of all kinds and fencing.

General Theoretical Instruction

General regulations.

Garrison duty.

Military organic law.

This instruction will include instruction in the conduct of the soldier toward his equals and his superior officers, instruction in army organization, regimental organization, etc. instruction in the duties of a soldier, as well as instruction in geography, the constitution and patriotism.

Instruction in Firing

This includes the knowledge and care of arms, the theory of firing, aiming, position of the rifleman, range practice.

Instruction in "Open Order"

A. Individual instruction of the marksman. -

Instruction in details of the terrain, targets, ranges, taking and holding a position, conduct to be followed in attack, handling weapon with body in any position, procedure to be followed in darkness, etc.

B. Instruction in Line and Squadron

Movements, occupying a position, firing and aiming with body in any position, transmission of orders and various kinds of firing.

C. Instruction of the Section or Platoon.

Movements, position, firing, transmission of orders, formations, defensive and offensive positions.

Notes: Particular attention and most of the time should be given to

individual instruction because it is of very great importance. All instruction

should be given on open ground. It should always be concrete in character.

Note: Particular attention and most of the time should be given to

individual instruction because it is of very great importance. All instruction should be given on open ground. It should always be concrete in character.

Instruction in "Field Service"

This consists of instruction in the principal formation in each arm, general form for combat, the conduct of the various units in the field, the transmission of orders, orientation and map reading.

Special Instruction

a) Instruction of troops used for the transmission of orders.

Rangers,

Telometrists,

Signal Corps Troops.

b) Instruction of stretcher-bearers.

c) Instruction of drivers.

PERIOD OF COMPANY INSTRUCTION

Instruction on "Closed Order"

This instruction consists of the following:

Formation "in line".

Drills, maneuvers, charges and firing.

Changes of formation in position.

Marching.

Attacks.

Relief

Defiling.

Instruction in "Open Order"

Preparation for combat.

Combat formations (line and support)

Execution of combat (movement and fire)

Closing gaps, formations, etc.

Instruction in fire under service conditions

Range practise.

Firing under service conditions (beginning with the single rifleman, continuing with the squadron, platoon and even to the company.)

Instruction in Service in the Field

~~Formation of company when on march with advance guard, etc.~~

Formation of company when on march with advance guard, etc.

Formation of company serving as advance guard.

Instruction in Field Work

Bivouac

Construction of trenches.

Passing of streams.

Railroad transportation.

Instruction in A. Gymnastics. Continuation of instruction in accordance with the regulations made for this period.

B. Bayonet Practise.

~~Instruction~~

C. General Theoretical Instruction. Review and completion of the program mapped out for the preceding period.

D. Special Instruction - Application and ~~review~~ continuation of the work of the preceding period.

INSTRUCTION IN BATTALION PERIOD

During this period instruction will include:

Battalion maneuvers in open and closed order.

Battle exercises.

Field service exercises.

INSTRUCTION IN REGIMENT AND BRIGADE PERIODS

During these periods the instruction will consist in battle exercises.

CAVALRY INSTRUCTION

PERIOD OF INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

Instruction in "Closed Order"

A. Instruction without arms:

Military bearing and behavior.

Salutes.

Setting-up exercises.

Marching.

Drills in the march.

B. Instruction with arms (carbines)

Position.

Handling arms, salutes, loading, firing, unloading.

~~Instruction~~

Marching

Gymnastics

General exercises.

Exercises with apparatus.

Exercises on horseback.

Races. Games.

Handling Steel Arms on Foot

Knowledge of handling lance and sabre.

Lance exercises.

Fencing with the sabre.

General Theoretical Instruction

Exactly the same as for the infantry.

Instruction in Firing

Exactly the same as for the infantry.

Instruction on Foot "Open Order"

Exactly the same as for the infantry.

Note: In the cavalry there is not sufficient time for the detailed work which is so necessary in the infantry. Therefore the available time should not be wasted in form exercises. The essential subjects for instruction should consist in drill to make the men expert in the use of firearms, use of the terrain to the best advantage.

Instruction in Riding

Knowledge and care of horses.

Knowledge and use of the saddle and trappings.

Horsemanship, riding, jumping hurdles, etc.

Special exercises.

Instruction in "Field Service"

Principal formations of each arm. General battle formation.

Division of march of a troop of arms of all kinds. Formation for safety and exploration.

Cavalry: Duties, The duties and conduct of the various groups for safety and ~~exploration~~ reconnaissance.

Distribution of stations of a troop of all arms or of a detached troop of cavalry. Mission and duties of the cavalry.

Practise in the transmission of orders. Practise in orientation and reading of maps by experts.

Special Instructions

Instruction of troops used for the transmission of orders.

Rangers,

Telametrists,

Signal Corps Troops.

Reconnaissance Troops.

Training of colts.

Instruction of drivers.

PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION IN SQUADRON

Exercises on Horseback and Charges

A. Drill

Formation in line. Mounting and dismounting.

Passing from line and formation of columns; ~~manoeuvres~~

movements in column, back into line.

Passing from one column to another.

Riding abreast.

Support and alignment in the rear.

~~Support and alignment in the rear.~~

Simultaneous change of formation and direction.

Jumping over obstacles.

Marching by files.

B. Charges.

Charge, pursuit, attack and return to normal formation.

Charge against cavalry, infantry, artillery, machine guns.

Foot Drill "Open Order"

Dismounting for fight on foot.

Combat formation.

Combat (movement and firing).

Rallying after combat.

Mounting.

Instruction in Fire under Service Conditions

Target practise.

Target practise under active service conditions (beginning with one marksman, continuing with platoon, squadron, etc.).

Instruction in Field Service

XJ02XKXKXHXH68XBNNHHTBXX10TXXTVBVXKKIXNKKKXBXXX12IXNHXXKXIZBXXXKNKIKKHOBXiK

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Formation of squadron to act as ^{AV} guard troops on march. ~~or in stations.~~

Instruction in Field Works

Construction of simple field trench works.

Crossing
~~Passing~~ streams.

Railroad transportation.

Destruction of obstructions (by explosives)- by experts.

A. Instruction in "Close Order" .

This instruction includes the whole squadron.

B. Gymnastics

Instruction in accordance with the work outlined by regulation for this period is continued.

C. General Theoretical Instruction . Review and completion of course outlined for the preceding period.

D. Horsemanship. Perfection of practise obtained during previous period.

E. Handling Steel Weapons when on Foot or on Horseback . Continuation of practise obtained in preceding period.

F. Special Instruction -

Application and perfection of work done in previous period.

PERIOD OF REGIMENTAL AND BRIGADE INSTRUCTION

Instruction during these periods consists essentially of :

- 1st Exercises on horseback and charges.
2. Battle exercises (combination of battle exercises on foot and on horseback.)

ARTILLERY

PERIOD OF INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

Instruction on Foot

Standing military salute.
Handling the cutlas.
Setting-up exercises.
Rapid formations on different fronts.
Marching.
Drill on march.
Salutes on march.

Gymnastics

Exactly like that of the cavalry. (The exercises on horseback are
are done only by men who wish to become riders.).

General Theoretical Instruction

Exactly like that of the infantry.

Staff Instruction

This instruction is to be given to ^{all} men who ~~are~~ to become members of
the battery staff, including those of the battalion.

This instruction will consist of :

1/ Field service.

Composition of battery and battalion on war footing; formations of
both. Principal formations of the infantry, cavalry and machine-gun units. General
battle formations. Division of a marching column of the three arms of the service.
Development of the combat of the battalion.

2. Transmission of orders and despatches by means of flags , using Morse
alphabet and regular abbreviations.

3. Knowledge and operation of field telephone; transmission of orders
and messages.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

4. Transmission of verbal orders and messages.

5. Knowledge and use of maps.

6. Different practical methods of orientation.

7. Artillery fire (Use of projectiles and kinds of fire, the regulation of fire, distribution of fire, mechanism of effective fire, conditions of grouping the explosions in order that the effective fire may be good). Signals to be used in observation of fire. Making range tables.

Instruction of Drivers- (To be given only to those who are training far to become drivers)

Knowledge and care of horses.

Knowledge and use of the harness and equipment.

Horsemanship;

Instruction in the Handling and Firing of Guns .

(This instruction will be given only to the gunners and pointers; the members of the staff will only be given an idea of the guns and the observation posts; the drivers will also be given ~~some~~ elementary instruction in the ~~xxxxxxx~~ handling of the guns, the duties of gunners no. 1,2,5, and 6 , and the handling of the limbers when the pieces are in battery).

1. Knowledge of the gun and ammunition such as would be necessary for firing the piece well; mounting and dismounting the parts which may be changed during firing.

2. Execution of the following maneuvers, both by individual pieces and with several pieces working together:

Mounting and dismounting the piece.

~~xxxxx~~.

Examination.

Gun in traveling position and battle position.

Placing in battery.

Mounting and dismounting the observation car at different elevations.

3. Aiming (For gunners only).

4. Execution of the following maneuvers by single pieces and simultaneously by the whole battery:

Loading and firing.

Change of target.

Interruption of fire and deep fire.

Moving guns by hand.

Operating and Firing Small Arms and (Carbine and pistol)

This instruction is to be given to the men who use these weapons.

1. Knowledge of the weapons.
2. Operating the weapons.
3. Firing the carbine and pistol.

Special Instruction

- A. Instruction of stretcher-bearers.
- B. Horse-training.

PERIOD IN BATTERY

Instruction in Firing

- A. The battery in firing position

~~Reparationxxxxxxx~~

~~Exxxxxxxx~~

1. Preparation of fire

Selection of observation post.

Use of observation cars.

Communication between observers and battery.

Determination of elements of fire.

2. Execution of fire.

Ranging practice.

Dispersion of fire.

Fire for effect

Changes of target.

Changes of projectile and detonators.

Intrenchment in position.

Changing front during fire.

Making range tables.

Staff Instruction-

officers

(For ~~officers~~ of the battery and those who are later to be made officers of the battalion).

Theoretic instruction in the functions of :

- a) Liaison officers:
- b) Officers who direct fire:

For furnishing supplies when in position.

b) Scouts.

Maneuvers in Battery

Formation in "line of columns", mounting and dismounting.

Movements of the battery in "line of columns" and "in line".

Passing from line formations to "columns of pieces" and "double columns" or vice versa.

Movements of "columns of pieces" and "double columns".

Formations "in battery".

Maneuvers over broken ground.

Battle Exercises

Selection and reconnaissance of position.

Preparation of fire.

A. Instruction on foot .

This includes total instruction in battery.

B. Gymnastics Instruction continued in accordance with the regulations for this period.

C. General theoretical instruction . Review and completion of course for previous period.

D. Horsemanship . Review of work practised in previous period.

E. Use of small arms. Complete , under conditions of previous period, the preparation of backward men.

F. Special instruction . Application and perfection of work done in previous period.

Instruction in Field Works

Bivouacs .

Construction of shelters.

Passing Crossing streams.

Shipments by railroad.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

INSTRUCTION DURING BATTALION PERIOD.

The instruction during this period includes:

Battalion maneuvers

Battle exercises.

Firing under service conditions

The battalion should consist of 3 batteries (4 pieces with their echelons) , being supplemented by units from the other battalion of the regiment and using ~~the supplementary personnel in minor positions.~~ Complete field equipment.

INSTRUCTION DURING REGIMENT AND BRIGADE PERIODS.

During these periods the training shall consist essentially of battle exercises.

MACHINE-GUN ORGANIZATION

PERIOD OF INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

A. "Closed Order".

Like that of the artillery.

B. Gymnastics . Like the infantry. (Period of individual instruction).

C. General Theoretical Instruction . Like the Infantry (Period of individual instruction).

D. Operation and Firing of Small Arms - Like that of the artillery (Period of individual instruction) .

E. Command organizations and stretcher-bearers . (Like that of the infantry (Period of individual instruction).

F. Instruction in Field - Like that of the infantry with the exception of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said arm.

Instruction with Single Machine Gun (Instruction of drivers included) .

(The entire crew should be able to ~~xxxx~~ operate the gun in position.

All the gunners should be able to act as pointers.)
This instruction includes:

~~the following:~~

1. Knowledge of the gun . Instruction in changing barrel and refilling ~~xxxxxx~~ water jacket, also in replacing spare parts while firing.

2. Loading and firing (for all gunners) ; execution of fire by single gun at fixed and moving targets; the gunner in standing or sitting position and using fixed or optical sight.

3. Loading and firing (simple and continuous). Change of target.

4. Loading and unloading gun and movements with gun.

Change of position.

5. Drivers - Special training.

Instruction in Machine-Gun Fire under Service Conditions

Target practise.

Practise under actual service conditions.

PERIOD OF COMPANY INSTRUCTION

- A. "Closed order" - Like that of the artillery (Company of battery period).
(Company or battery period)
- B. Gymnastics - Like that of the infantry (~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~)
- C. General Theoretical Instruction - Like that of the infantry(~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~)
(Company or battery period).
- D. Firing small arms - Like that of the artillery. (Company or battery period).
- E. Command organizations and stretcher-bearers - Like that of the infantry .
(Company or battery period).
- F. Field work - Like that in the artillery. (Battery or company period).

Instruction in Firing Machine Guns under Service Conditions

Target practise.

Practise under actual service conditions.

Company Manoeuvres

- Formation in " line".
- Movements of various formations.
- Loading and unloading guns.
- Manoeuvres over broken ground.

Battle exercises.

- Detection and reconnaissance of position.
- Advance to position.
- Change of position.
- Execution of fire.

SAPPERS-PONTONIERS AND

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

PERIOD OF INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

- A. Instruction in "Closed Order" . For sappers-pontoniers and telegraph operators, like that of the infantry. (Period of individual instruction).
For drivers, like that of the infantry. (Period of individual instruction).
B. Gymnastics . For sappers-pontoniers, like that of the infantry (Period of individual instruction). For drivers like that of the artillery. (Period of individual instruction).
C. Bayonet Exercises . Sappers-pontoniers and telegraph operators, like that of the infantry. (Period of individual instruction).
D. General Theoretical Instruction . For all the troops like that of the infantry. (Period of individual instruction).
E. Instruction in Firing . For sappers-pontoniers and telegraph troops , like that of the infantry. (Period of individual instruction).
F. Instruction in Open Order . For sappers-pontoniers , just like that of the infantry (Period of individual instruction).

It should be noted that , in addition to the combat training given the sappers-pontoniers by this instruction, it is also very helpful in giving them technical training in fortification.

For the telegraph troops this instruction should be like that of the infantry, (Period of individual instruction).

G. Instruction of commanding troops and stretcher-bearers . For sappers -pontoniars, like that of the infantry (Period of individual instruction).

H . Instruction of Drivers For drivers, like that of the artillery (Period of individual instruction).

I. Instruction in Field Service . For sappers-pontoniars and telegraph troops , like that of the infantry .

~~Instruction in the Building of Regular Bridges~~

Instruction in the Building of Regular Bridges

(This instruction is for the sappers-pontoniers. The drivers are merely required to know the nomenclature of the materials to be hauled.).

This instruction includes :

Classification of different kinds of bridges which may be constructed with temporary material.

Models of joints and arches.

General nomenclature and practise in distinguishing the different kinds of supports on sight.

(This instruction is for the sappers -pontonniers and the telegraph troops.).

Use and general nomenclature of tools and implements to be used.

Auxiliary materiel (fuses, detonators, priming tubes, etc.).

Preparation of a simple charge .

(This instruction is for suppers-miners only).

1. General nomenclature and use of all tools.
2. General nomenclature of intrenchments.
3. Making of simple works, except tactical position.
4. Knowledge of classification of obstacles.

(This instruction is for telegraph troops only).

Nomenclature of the principals elements used in ~~xxxx~~ the construction of a telegraph line.

Construction of a line, using ordinary and temporary materials.

Practise in telegraph and telephone transmission by the most skilled men.

PERIOD OF COMPANY INSTRUCTION

- A. Instruction in "Closed Order". ~~xxxxxxx~~ For sappers-pontoniers, like that for the infantry (Company or battery period). For drivers, like that of the artillery. (Instruction on foot). (Company or battery period).
- B. Gymnastics - For sappers-pontoniers, like that of the infantry (Company or battery period). For drivers, like that of the artillery . (Company or battery period).
- C. Rayonet Exercises . For sappers-pontoniers, like that of the infantry (Company or battery period).
- D. General Theoretical Instruction . For all the troops, like that of the infantry. (Company or battery periods).
- E. Instruction in Fire under Service Conditions - For sappers-pontoniers, like that for the infantry. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ (Company or battery)
For the drivers, like that of the artillery. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ (Company or battery).
- F. Instruction in Open Order.
For sappers-pontoniers and telegraph troops, like ~~xxxxx~~ that of the infantry (Period of company or battery instruction).
- G. Instruction for Command Troops and for Stretcher-bearers. For sappers-pontoniers, like that of the infantry. (Company or battery period).
- H. Maneuver of Bridge Train
For drivers, similar to that in the artillery (Battery maneuvers).
- I. Exercises in Loading and Unloading ~~XXXXX~~ Railroad Cars.
This exercise should be practised at least once during the period.

Instruction in Building Regular Bridges.

(For sappers-pontoniers only).

Building ordinary bridges , light and reinforced (with pontoons and treatles).

Building above-mentioned bridges in sections.

~~XXXXXXXX~~

Construction of special bridges.

Construction of movable spans in the bridges.

Replacing the supports of a constructed bridge.

Practice of regulations for crossing bridges.

Crossing bridges and locks.

Building locks for infantry and other arms of the service.

Instruction in Building Temporary Bridges

(For sappers-pontoniers only.)

Construction of bridge of columns (light or heavy) on several kinds of supports.

Construction of locks with temporary material.

Passage of troops over temporary bridges; means of safety.

Transportation of troops.

Instruction in Explosives

(For the sappers-pontoniers and telegraph troops).

In this period the following should be studied:

a) By the sappers-pontoniers, the application of ~~destructive~~ principles of destruction and blasting of all kinds (walls, wood, iron, earth , obstacles), on a large scale; the use of mines.

b) By the telegraph troops , simple application of the principles of destruction of works of all sorts.

Instruction in Field Fortification

(For sappers-pontoniers only).

~~During this period the two companies of sappers-pontoniers should be instructed in the construction of field fortifications, including:~~

During this period there should be constructed by the two companies of sappers-pontoniers:

1st One group of works, in the sector of an infantry company, including: an uncovered trench, a reinforced shelter (various models), obstacles, communicating trenches, covered trenches, ~~observation posts, first aid stations, etc.~~ observation posts, first aid stations, etc.

2nd. Bivouacs and roads.

3rd. Construction of loading ramps.

Instruction of Telegraph Troops

(For telegraph troops only).

During this period the instruction will include:

Construction of lines and practise in the transmission of communication (telegraph and telephone).

PERIOD OF BATTALION INSTRUCTION

During this period the instruction consists essentially in:

- A. Battalion maneuvers in closed and
open order.
- B. Battle exercises.
- C. Exercises in fortification.

The above three for sappers-pontoniers only.

- D. Exercises of pontoniers (with regulation and temporary material).

SERVICE REPORT

SUBJECT--REPORT BY ARGENTINE GENERAL STAFF ON U.S. ARMY METHODS--
FOR STIMULATION OF MORALE

From ARGENTINA

No. 2256 Date April 8, 1921

Replying to No. Date, 19

RECEIVED MAY 16 1921

Reference to M.I.D.2450-116 M.I.5-4, dated April 2,1920 forwarding publications on stimulation of morale, and transmitting request of Morale Branch for any criticisms or suggestions relating thereto by the Argentine military authorities, the following has been received from the General Staff of the Argentine Army:

"The European War proved definitely the overwhelming influence of moral factors to obtain final victory; which permits the affirmation of the fact that morale took on the character of a real arm in that conflagration. The belligerents made use of it, on the one hand to annihilate as far as possible the combative force of the enemy armies, and on the other, to preserve their own morale as a chief factor for triumph. It was logical, therefore, that once the war was ended, morale was given all the positive importance that war had assigned to it, considering it as one of the most important branches for preparation of troops in times of peace. This is the principle that has been adopted in the United States of America to give to morale a permanent organization in time of peace, which has, as principal organs the following: a Morale Section in the General Staff of the Army, having exclusive charge of this question, and Morale Officers, intermediaries between the Morale Section and the troops.

The collection of publications on morale deferentially provided by the United States Military Attaché, Colonel John D.Long, deal with a series of questions, which fundamentally are not unknown to us, as they refer to principles of doctrine established in our regulations, yet on the other hand they are of great interest, and, therefore, are worthy of being made known to the Army in view of the practical form in which they have been solved. From these, a fundamental question may be deducted: morale should not be limited to preaching only, but it should take a practical form by means of measures which are the fruits of a systematic organization, adapted to the particular atmosphere and surroundings of the place in which one lives.-- Federal Capital, March 29,1921, Jorge Senorans, Colonel, Acting Chief of the General Staff of the Army. "

Binding Margin

SUBJECT COMBAT MONOGRAPH ARGENTINA

From ARGENTINA - COMBAT

No. 2258 Date March 9, 1921.

Replying to No. 8690-666 M.I.2 Date { January 14, 1921.
February 1, 1921

(Add)

(81) Organization
(64) Communications

Wireless

Field Equipment	Range Nautical M.	System
3 army wagons - El Palomar	100	Marconi, Field
4 portable sets "	15	Telefunken "
1 bicycle " "	5	" "

It is further planned to have all aviation landing places and bases as fast as opened fitted with radio.

(22) National
(65) Munitions.

Arsenals

(Add)

NOTE: For more thorough understanding consult or obtain blueprints from O.N.I. in Naval Attaché's report #31, 1921. Also see chart of Bahia Blanca and Port Belgrano 1907-1908, #1187.

Puerto Militar. The distinctive feature of Puerto Militar, obliging the battleship force to base thereon, is its two large dry-docks-----No.2, a two section dock with 236.20 meters to 458.8 meters length, 35 meters width with 32½ feet water over the sill at low water; the other (No.1) of 215 meters length, 26.25 meters beam. There is a rise and fall of tide; and the development of the yard contemplates a large still water basin beyond the docks, with a short lock canal access, and entrances from the docks into the basin. The first dock was contemplated in 1902, and the other in 1917. The power cranes of Dock #3 have not yet been received from Germany; nor has the large floating self-propelling crane from Puerto Militar been received from Holland due to shipping conditions after the war. This crane has a lifting capacity of 150 tons and 40 tons at a distance of 12.45 meters, and 35 meters respectively outboard of the pontoon size. The docks have a pumping plant capable of emptying the large dock in one hour 40 minutes.

There are two machine shops, a foundry, a blacksmith's shop, a copper shop and a boiler shop, two storehouses and an administration building, three fuel oil tanks and a coal pile. One machine shop is new, but no machine tools are in place as

yet. These shops can do any class of heavy work, but the total capacity of the yard is at present just sufficient (with one shift) to care for ordinary repairs and for the two battleships, three armored cruisers, one cruiser, and the tugs and small craft based on the yard. It is not, therefore, capable of handling quick emergency repairs for war.

The coal reserves are practically nil on account of difficulties of obtaining coal from England, and from the United States. Fuel oil is obtained from the Naval tankers that make regular runs from Comodoro Rivadavia to Buenos Aires, touching at Puerto Militar and at Rio Santiago.

The Commandant's office is on the second floor of a large brick building built for an apprentice seaman's school, (the school was later moved to Isla Martin Garcia). This building also contains the welfare feature for enlisted men i.e., moving picture room, library, etc., the administrative officers' and the radio plant. This building has a high tower, visible several miles from sea.

The hospital is small, but up to date except that no fly screenings are used. There are 80 beds, an operating room, etc.

The Centro Naval of Buenos Aires maintains a branch club in the yard. It has some 10 sleeping rooms, a dining room, billiard room, and library.

The Commandant and the Heads of Departments have attractive houses; but the outside walls are of corrugated iron, and the houses are said to be uncomfortable.

There is a 20 K.W. Telefunken radio station in the yard. This station is open to public business.

Future Work, Puerto Militar Arsenal. At present only maintenance money has been appropriated. Should money become available, it is hoped to develop the yard along the lines of the original plant, viz:

1. Construct a large still-water basin to connect with the two dry docks.
2. Dredge out the present basin. (A dredger and two barges are now working on this).
3. Demolish the wheat handling machinery on the pier originally held by the French syndicate "Rosario and Puerto Belgrano Railway" and taken over by the Government.
4. Bring over from Germany and install the cranes and power appliances for dry dock No. 2, and bring over from Holland the floating crane.
5. Buy and install machine tools for the new machine shop.
6. Drill artesian wells for water supply.

Yard craft. There are four large tugs used for ship handling for the use with the fleet.

Puerto Militar is the only yard on which the battleship force can base, on account of its dry docks. The original plan of expansion of the yard is but half completed. This yard can do any character of repair work, but slowly, due to small shops and lack of heavy weight handling appliances. There is sufficient sea wall space in the basins for the entire Navy. The yard is some 32 kilometers east of the large shipping port of Bahia Blanca. Defended by five batteries of 24 and 28 c.m. guns. Can easily be defended by mine fields, but no stock of mines on hand other than a few practice mines.

Rio de la Plata, (at Rio Santiago, the seaport of La Plata). This yard is the base of most of the ships in reserve, and of the destroyer and torpedo divisions. It can do any class of work, but the small shops make heavy work slow. Has a floating dock. It is the seat of the Naval Academy. Has a small petroleum topping plant from which the Navy is supplied with gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil.

On this arsenal base all the torpedo craft, and older vessels considered useful for river defense purposes (such as the "Libertad" class, the "Puyrreñ" class, and the monitors). One armored cruiser (Pueyrreñ) is in reserve here. The machine shops are adequate for any class of marine repair, but the number of machine tools makes any but ordinary maintenance repairs of the above vessels very slow. The sea walls are now under construction, as is a ship canal paralleling the Puerto Intermedio; at present the larger vessels moor in the stream. The principal buildings are: the Naval Academy, and receiving ship barracks, the torpedo stowage building, machine shop, foundry pattern and carpenter shop, power houses, boat shed and ways, petroleum topping plant, and officers quarters. The boat shed is large, and in it may be hauled up the small torpedo craft of the "Thorne" type. There is a floating dock capable of taking a 1500 tons ship. Length of dock: 300 feet; beam 60 feet.

A plan of extension contemplates bringing all of the various schools at Rio Santiago, in the area marked "Cuadra del Arsenal". There is no immediate prospect of this being done. The Officers' School of Application is at the Naval Academy. The Machinists' School is located on board the "Libertad". The "Escuela de Grumetes" (Apprentices' School) no longer exists.

Dársena Norte. (North Basin of Buenos Aires). This yard has better machine shops than have Puerto Militar and Arsenal Rio de la Plata. Moreover it has the use of the heavy floating cranes belonging to the Ministry of Public Works. Hence it does heavy work with more rapidity than can those yards. There are two dry docks; and floating dry dock for the Harbor of Buenos Aires recently finished in Germany will be available in the near future. Does much commercial work. Is the seat of the School of Mechanics and of the School of Radiotelegraphy.

It has always been the plan that Dársena Norte would be turned over to the Ministry of Public Works when the other Arsenal of the Republic should be sufficiently developed. The appropriations for the Navy are so small, however, that such development is remote.

The following quotations from former reports of the Minister of Marine give a general idea of the state of Dársena Norte relative to preparedness for war.

Report 1916-1917. "Dársena Norte is our arsenal of largest capacity for building and repairing vessels of the Navy; but, as is well known, large vessels such as our most powerful naval units normally cannot get into this port. In former reports mention has been made that the new harbor developments should include fitting the outside seawall for mooring vessels under repair.

The dry docks have been continuously in use all the year for merchant vessels when not used by men-of-war. This service has been more satisfactory than in 1915, and would have been more satisfactory even and advantageous had the tariffs been reduced in a form more favorable to the Government. Such a project has already been laid before the House of Deputies. The two docks are entirely insufficient, and should be augmented by a floating dock for the smaller vessels.

The earnings of the docks were 125,822.54 gold. These docks will not take the largest liners with beam greater than 20 meters; hence the necessity for expediting the construction of the large docks now projected. This is a subject of such large importance in the development of maritime commerce that it merits special attention".

Report, 1917-1918." Once more the insufficiency of machine tools at Dársena Norte has been demonstrated. It is very necessary that this be remedied, both on account of the naval service and on account of the accumulation of numerous foreign merchant vessels needing repairs".

Dársena Norte is able to undertake any repair work, but can proceed but slowly on account of small facilities. The new H.P. and I.P. cylinders for the "Bahia Blanca" (an ex-German vessel of 15,000 tons) were cast here; and this yard converted the old coal hulk "Tiempo" into the Naval transport "El Negro" re-engineering her with one of the engines of the old cruiser "35 de Mayo".

The yard has two dry-docks with dimensions as follows:

	<u>Dock No. 1</u>	<u>Dock No. 2</u>
Length	580.7 feet	482.2 feet
Breadth	65.6 "	65.6 "
Water on sill, mean high water	25 "	25 "

In addition to the Dársena Norte docking facilities there are six privately owned marine railways in the port of Buenos Aires, the largest having a lifting capacity of 1300 tons. The Ministry of Public Works has in Buenos Aires three floating cranes 35.60 and 100 tons respectively. These latter are in occasional use at Dársena Norte for heavy lifting.

The depth of water in the channels and in the port of Buenos Aires depends upon the state of the River Plate and upon the winds. Twenty eight feet may be considered the maximum under ordinary conditions; and then vessels drawing more than 25 feet may expect to rest in the mud alongside the docks at low water.

A list of the machine tools in the shops is appended hereto.

The only feature of interest to the American Navy is the excellent School of Mechanics at this Yard----a School where the machinists, the electricians, the ordnance and torpedo machinists for the Navy are trained. These boys are given a four year course in mechanic arts and in their specialty. The result of this long and thorough course is an excellent body of mechanics, and the excellence of the operation and care of machinery of the Argentine Navy is due to this School.

TOOLS IN TALLER DE MARINA

Machine Shop:-

- 1 lathe for propellers, 2.30 meters radius.
- 1 planer, 3 x 2.5 meter table (independent motor driven)
- 1 boring mill for cylinders, 1.4 meters radius (independent motor driven)
- 25 lathes, of which 2 are revolving.
- 2 grinders.
- 7 small drill presses.

Boiler shop:

- 3 Punching machines
- 3 Punching machines, compressed air
- 1 hydraulic shearing machine
- 1 bending machine, 3 meters width
- 1 small bending machine
- 1 small lathe
- 3 drilling machines
- 1 grinder
- 2 hammers

Foundry:

- 4 cupulos, capable of casting 20 tons of iron, and 7 tons brass.
- 1 electric crane, 20 tons capacity.

Carpenter Shop:

- 1 small rabbiting machine
- 1 wood lathe
- 1 tumpy machine
- 1 small planer
- 1 large planer
- 1 dove-tailing machine
- 2 small circular saws
- 2 large circular saws
- 1 band saw

(Replace) (22) National
(66) Fortifications.

NOTE: See registers 1066 and 3150, O.N.I. for maps and photographs.

Argentina,

Dispatches 877, 899, 1585, and 1649, M.I.D. for charts, etc. Plan of the Bahia Blanca section in 1912 by Amaldo Ressetto and map of Bahia Blanca by Galindez and Orlandini, 1907-15.

Puerto Militar. Twenty years ago, when the site was selected for a future naval base, the ground consisted of marshes and shifting sand dunes. After the first few shacks had been erected, so much trouble was experienced, from sand drifted by the wind against the houses, that it became apparent that repairing machine tools would be considerably affected. Upon the advice of the Italian engineer Luigi (who built the dry docks) a shrub called tamarisk was imported from Norway and protective hedges of this bush set out. (Any branch of the tamarisk will take root when cut and stuck in the ground.) Eucalyptus and pine trees were later planted and now the drifting of the sands has been stopped, a surface soil accumulated, and the site transformed into a very desirable one. The Yard still maintains a nursery for shrubs and young trees, and through this agency much of the surrounding country is being reclaimed.

The approved development of Puerto Militar is as yet but half finished. There remains the construction of the still-water basin and the erection of further shops and foundries to allow quick repairs and alterations of any kind of a job; the erection of planes and power handling appliances at the new dry dock, and further quarters for officers and men.

The last Budget carries only 626,000 pesos for Navy yard, clerical and care-taker force, police, street-cleaning, water, Naval Hospital, coaling station, coast-defense battery, (the pay of officers and enlisted men not included) while but \$1,232 is available for all yards, for material, labor, freight, etc.

for ship repairs and but 4500,000 pesos for stores, tools, etc. It is the present plan to devote an appreciable sum of the 480,000 pesos of the Naval Increase Bill to be appropriated, for the development of Puerto Militar.

Location of Puerto Militar. On the north shore of Bahia Blanca (White Bay), Lat. 38°53.5' S., Long. 62°03' W., and some 32 Kilometers from the city of Bahia Blanca and its railway shipping terminals Ingeniero White and Puerto Galván. Puerto Militar is the arsenal. A dredged channel, 2500 meters long and 80 meters wide with 31½ at low water, extends from the Arsenal basin to the central Bahia Blanca channel. The Southern Railway (Ferrocarril Sud) has a branch from its main trunk line at Grunbein to Puerto Militar and to Rosario.

The Military Reservation, includes the arsenal, the attached town of Punta Alta (population some 2000, mostly workmen and sailor families) the coast defense batteries, with the strategic railway, the Proving Ground, and the wheat handling terminal of the French Syndicate (Rosario and Puerto Belgrano Railway). The Arsenal has its own electric lighting and power, and has fire lines to the batteries, barracks and magazines, telephone and telegraph systems connected with the entire country. There is a radio station at the arsenal. Water is piped from Sauce Grande river. The water mains following the railway from Grunbein. The Artesian well at Puerto Militar, depth 600 meters gives hot, fresh water (141°F.) which is piped to the houses, but not to the boiler rooms. The reservation is practically recovered from the drifting sand dune condition.

The Coast Defense System of Puerto Militar at present consists of 7 batteries numbered 1 to 7.

Nos. 1 and 2 are between Punta Tejada and Balsa Chica, and lie in front of the line of batteries, 3 to 7. These two batteries have emplacements only for 24 centimeters, Krupp guns, 35 caliber.

The other 5 batteries, 3-7 are on the coast line between Punta Tejada and Punta Ancla.

These batteries are manned by the naval service whose barracks are in the central position in their rear, and about one mile from the nearest fort, but sleeping accommodations are provided within a few yards of each battery, and a small guard always remains in these places.

The description of the forts or batteries is given by numbers:

Fort No. 7 situated on the seashore just west of nameless point. All that can be seen from the bay is the sea-wall about 500 yards long and perhaps 10 feet high. On this were earth ramparts with shrubs; the tops of some houses and a flag-staff with yard can be seen in the interior, but no guns are visible.

Fort No. 6 situated nearly one mile east of "Tripod 65 feet high, visible 10 to 20 miles". It is within 300 yards of the shore, and has a command of about 30 feet. As far as can be seen, the fort consists of 5 large blocks of concrete between each of which is a gun. At the western end of the fort is a small armored hood for the officer in charge of the battery, thickness of armor 2 inches. Inside this hood, a range-finder is located, probably a 3 foot one. Each officer's hood is in telephonic communication with each of his guns, and with the other forts; range in spotting corrections are thus passed. On the top of each block of concrete is a lightning conductor from which is inferred that there are magazines below. The garrisons have 2 huts for quarters

For the year ending 31st March 1960

Fort No.5 is situated on the seashore, about 500 yards west of Fort No.6 with which it corresponds in appearance and detail.

Fort No.4 is situated about 200 yards east of Punta Ancla is similar to Fort No.6, and has a command of some 50 feet.

Fort No.3 is situated about 700 yards west of Punta Ancla. It is similar to Fort No.6 and has a command of some 50 feet.

Prominent House. There is a prominent yellow stained house with white-washed roof south east of anchor stack hill. The south east end has a large scotch door, and on the south west side is an annex. The whole building has the appearance of being quarters for a movable armament.

Fire Control. There is a prominent iron-work cage about one half mile north east of the above house with zig zag stairs, and a platform on top. It presumably is used for observation of fire, as there is no high ground which could be used for this purpose.

It has been reported on good authority that two 21 cm. and two 10 cm. Krupp 1886 field guns are kept in store for use in conjunction with the mobile land defenses.

The five batteries, 3-7 are believed to be identical in shape, size, armament and other particulars. They consist of four Krupp, 24 cm., 35 caliber BLR in barbette, 1880-1887 model. A short description of Battery No.7 is given, which will serve for all the five batteries.

Battery No. 7 is roughly 150 yards in total length; it has two flank continuations, 4 gun platforms and guns and 3 intervening blocks of masonry, acting as traverses and providing space for shell stores, cartridge stores and etc.

The masonry is built or faced with granite from Tandil quarries. The gun platform has a brick floor. The roofs of the traverses which are sloped down from the center and provided with lightning conductors, and the front of the parapet are cemented; they present a dirty white or grayish appearance in sunlight. The approximate height of the roof from the cemented walk is 14 feet. The projectile and other rooms in the traverses have 2 inch wooden doors, which open on to the cemented walk to the rear, and also on to the passage to the front and to the parapet wall. This passage is so provided with rails and a trolley for carrying ammunition, and the rails continue round the rear of the gun platform to the next passage way. A couple of stone steps lead from the cemented walk up to the gun platform at each end of the latter.

The iron gun carriage revolves on two pairs of wheels, moving on rails, the training arc being of about 120 degrees. A hand worked ammunition derrick is fitted to the rear of the carriage. The crew of the guns have no overhead cover of any kind. The gun projects about 8 or 9 feet over the parapet.

The gun itself is a Krupp BL model of 1884 of 34 cms., 35 calibers and to fire a shell (armored piercing steel or steel common) of 452 and 461 lbs., the powder used being cordite. Some of the shells are loaded with trotyl. The breach block is wedge shaped. It is not known what sights are used. The gun and carriage, and the store-rooms are maintained in good condition.

Batteries 5, 6 and 7 all have tamarisks, or other low tree plantations more or less concealing the front and flanks of the battery; there are also some trees in the garden in rear of the battery. Between 6 and 7, an avenue of low trees has been made parallel to and close to the railway line, providing for a more or less screened approach, but the configuration of the ground probably prevents its being seen from the river.

The front of battery 7 is practically entirely concealed by the growth described above. Openings about 6 feet wide only have been cut in front of the guns. The same remarks are believed to apply to Battery 5 also. In battery 6, the growth in front has been entirely cut down as it is from this battery that occasional gun practice is carried out. The tamarisk and other plantations, though they should be plainly visible from the river would not be very conspicuous in November, the rank grass which covers many of the sandhills being of a greenish yellow colour.

Batteries 5, 6 and 7 stand at about 30 or 35 feet above the river level, while batteries 3 and 4 probably stand a few feet higher. Batteries 5, 6 and 7 are each from 150 to 300 yards distance from the approximate high water mark.

The range to the nearest point of the center of the main entrance channel from batteries 6 and 7 is about 1500 to 2000 meters, and from Battery 5 a slightly greater distance, but the real range would appear to be 3200 meters. The ranges from 3 and 4 were said to be similar to that of 7.

It must be remembered that Batteries 3 to 7 in time of war will be reinforced by Naval guns, and that full plans have been made for the purchase of railway batteries should Congress appropriate for such.

The observing station of the commandant of the group of Batteries 5, 6 and 7 is a conspicuous light iron lattice tower about 60 to 70 feet high, situated on the crest of a sandhill about 600 yards west of Battery 5. The tower is painted a dull red colour. The full strength of the personnel of Batteries 3 to 7 is said to be 132 of all ranks.

The barracks of the artillery (Artillería de Costa) battalion are situated at the railway station between K. 13 and 14 immediately on the north side of the line. They consist of one front block containing offices, etc., and five other blocks, each capable of accommodating about 100 men. Round the barracks are a series of red brick bungalows with trees and gardens. On the south side of the railway siding there are 3 or 4 storehouses with a platform frontage and locomotive shed.

Immediately to the west of the railway station or the points to the branch lines for the Batteries 3 and 4, and to the Proving Ground. The Proving Ground has a proof butt, a small magazine, and very small red brick buildings including one for the chronograph instruments connected with the Boulanger screens employed on the range. The range extends over the sandy desert towards Punta Tejada for upwards of 6000 yards.

A conspicuous iron lattice tower with spiral stairs stands in a central position in the Proving Ground. It is about 60 feet high erected on the crest of the sandhill, and painted red. From the platform at the top of the tower a good view is possible in all directions, especially towards the east.

A thorough telegraph and telephone system connects the

Batteries, Proving Ground, barracks, Government Buildings, etc. and the Lighthouse, near Hermoso Hill is said to also be connected up. Wireless communication is also established between Puerto Militar and the Batteries. A powerful Telefunken station is situated next to the headquarters office in the Torre de Vigilancia. This station claims to be able to communicate with Formosa, Territory of Formosa over 1200 miles to the north, and is said to be in constant communication with Buenos Aires. It is not known whether any underground telegraph line connect Puerto Militar with the Batteries.

Throughout the zone of the Batteries, and in the country generally east to Puerto Militar, there are no roads, but there is an occasional natural track; the country, however, can generally be traversed by carts if lightly loaded and well horsed. These routes are often circuitous and are liable to become impassable in wet weather. They are often extremely heavy even in dry weather.

The strategic railway from Puerto Militar to the Batteries provides the only real transport communication between the Batteries and the Arsenal; it crosses the Arroyo Pareja (practically an arm of estuary) between the 3rd and 4th kilometers by a light bridge about 700 feet in length. The railway possesses about 3 steel locomotives and a small quantity of old pattern covered goods and passenger wagons; also a couple of motor trolleys and, it is reported, a motor engine or two.

Water is laid on to the barracks and batteries from Puerto Militar; this, in its turn, is brought from the Sauce Grande River by means of a pipe line which runs via Grunbein, and for most of the way follows the northern or eastern fence of the railway track Grunbein-Puerto Militar.

Both in and around the Puerto Militar cantonment, and at the Batteries and barracks, Artesian wells have been erected. Fair, fresh water can now be obtained near the batteries, between the 13th and 18th Kilometers, generally at a depth of 5 meters. On the other hand, water in the Puerto Militar cantonment is still brackish down to 200 meters; down to that depth, it contains about 1 1/2 per mil of sodium salt, but, below that depth the water is fresh.

In the basement of the Torre de Vigilancia in the arsenal there are fresh water tanks which contain a reserve of 15 days for the Navy; A pipe line connects the tanks with the harbor.

The lighting of the barracks, batteries, and etc., is by electricity, the power being brought from Puerto Militar.

The extreme eastern limit of the submarine defences is believed to be a line drawn from Monte Hermoso to Baliza de Punta Lobos. This line passes to the west of the Bahia Blanca Lightship. The extent of actual or intended mine defences is not known.

It is understood that besides the main buoys and lighted channel from the light-ship to Puerto Belgrano there exists at least one other practicable channel. The second channel is probably the Canal del Sur immediately to the south of the main channel.

The defences described do not appear to be sufficiently strong, complete or modern for their purpose. It is not known whether batteries of light Q.F. guns for use against torpedo boats and destroyers actually exist. The land batteries unless supported by a mobile land force appear to be very open to attack from the land side, that is, from east and north east.

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 SEC. 1.4 (b)
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(25) Personnel

(74) Sailors (Peelace)

a) Officers. The Argentine Navy oflicer personnel as allowed by law for the year 1921, consists of the following numbers:

Line	Admiral	Vice-Admiral	Rear-Admiral	Captain	Commander	Lt. Commander	Lieutenant	Lt. Junior Grade	Ensign	Midshipman	Civilians	Totals
	1	2	7	22	45	70	90	62	50	56		405
Medical				3	5	11	50					49
Dental							6					6
Pharmacy						1	1	4	4			10
Supply				1	6	11	16	20	24	16		94
Chaplin				1						8		9
Electrical Engineers				2	3	3	3	12	15			43
Construction				1	2	3						6
Engineer				3	9	26	28	45	28			139
Totals	1	2	7	33	70	125	179	145	121	56	24	761

b) Enlisted Personnel:

455 Chief petty officers
2395 Petty officers
2275 Enlisted personnel

5125 Total

6185 Conscripts

11310 Grand total.

(38) Organization

(77) Pay. (-oplate)

PAY. Pay and allowance table, with equivalents in U.S. gold:

NOTE: (1). The upper third in grade from Captain to Lieutenant (j.g.) receive 10% of base pay in addition.

(2). Officers on duty abroad or on cruises abroad receive pay in Argentine gold instead of Argentine paper (i.e. their pay is multiplied 2.27). The allowance in rations for these are received in paper, as is also the 10% increase for being in the upper third.

(3). Officers serving in the U.S. receive the salary and allowance noted in Note 2 plus 15% gold of the base pay if of rank between Vice-Admiral and Lt. Commander if serving afloat; and 20% gold of the base pay if serving ashore.

(4). Naval Attachés receive their pay in gold plus an allowance of 300 gold. When ordered to duty as Naval Attaché he is allowed two months' extra pay in gold to prepare himself.

(5). The allowances for travel, transportation of baggage, for officers and families are in general the same as ours, thus a Captain on duty ashore in the United States gets per month:

Base pay.....	\$1000	Argentine gold
20%.....	200	" "
Allowance plus 10%.....	332	" "
	1532	" " or
	\$1381.59	U.S.

A Naval Attaché (Captain) gets per month:

Base pay.....	\$1000	Argentine gold
20%.....	200	" "
Allowances.....	300	" "
	1500	" " or
	\$1447.20	U.S. gold.

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PAY AND ALLOWANCE TABLE
(With equivalents in U.S. gold)

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Base pay per month</u>		<u>Allowance per month</u>		<u>Total Base pay plus allowance, per month (U.S. gold)</u>
	<u>Arg. Pa- per</u>	<u>U.S. Gold</u>	<u>Arg. Paper</u>	<u>U.S. Gold</u>	
Admiral	1850.00	785.35	350.00	141.35	936.35
Vice- Admiral	1550.00	650.00	350.00	140.50	800.50
Rear- Admiral	1350.00	573.10	350.00	140.51	721.61
Captain	1000.00	424.51	300.00	127.35	601.86
Commun- der	800.00	336.61	200.00	84.90	494.51
Lt. Com.	670.00	284.46	130.00	55.19	339.61
Lieut.	470.00	199.52	80.00	33.96	233.48
Lieut. (j.g.)	380.00	161.31	70.00	28.72	191.03
Ensign	335.00	142.21	65.00	27.59	169.80
Midship- man	290.00	123.11	60.00	25.47	148.58

NOTE: TO THE PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF ALL OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY ADD A RATION ALLOWANCE OF \$1.00 paper a day.

The pay of enlisted men is as follows:

	<u>Pay per month</u>	
	<u>Argentine paper</u>	<u>U.S. gold</u>
Principal Chief Quartermasters	\$330.	140.09
1st Class Chief " "	280.	118.87
2nd " " " "	230	97.64
Quartermasters 1st Class	190	80.66
" " 2nd " "	190	80.66
Principal Deck Petty officers	190	80.66
1st Class Deck Petty officers	130	55.19
2nd " " " "	115	48.82
Seamen, deck	100	42.24
Conscripts, seamen	15	6.37
Principal Chief Gunners Mate c	330	140.09
1st Class " " " "	280	118.87
2nd " " " "	230	97.64
1st " Gunner-instructors	190	80.66
2nd " " " "	190	80.66
Principal Artillery petty officer	190	80.66
1st Class " " " "	130	55.19
2nd " " " "	115	48.82
Seamen gunners	100	42.45
Conscripts	15	6.37
Principal Chief Torpedoists	330	140.09

Pay of enlisted men (continued)

	Argentina Tender	U.S. Gold
1st Class Chief Torpedist	330	118.87
2nd " "	330	97.64
1st " Torpedo gunner	190	80.66
2nd " "	190	80.66
Chief torpedo petty officer	190	80.66
1st class torpedo petty officer	190	55.19
2nd class torpedo " "	115	48.82
Seamen, torpedists	100	42.45
Conscript, torpedo	15	6.37
Principal Chief Machinist	330	140.09
1st Class Chief Machinist	280	118.87
2nd Class " "	230	97.64
1st " Machinist	190	80.66
2nd " " "	190	80.66
Chief Machinery petty officer	190	80.66
1st class " " "	130	55.19
2nd " " " "	115	48.82
Seamen machinists	100	42.45
Conscript machinists (licensed)	20	8.49
Conscript, machinist	15	6.37
Principal chief electricians	330	140.09
1st class chief electricians	280	118.87
2nd " " "	230	97.64
1st " electrician mechanics	190	80.66
2nd " " "	190	80.66
Principal electrician petty officer	190	80.66
1st class " " " "	130	55.19
2nd " " " "	115	48.82
Seamen, electricians	100	42.45
Conscript electricians	15	6.37
Principal chief radio telegraphers	330	140.09
1st Class " " " "	280	118.87
2nd " " " "	230	97.64
1st " radio mechanic	190	80.66
2nd " " "	190	80.66
Principal radio petty officer	190	80.66
1st Class radio " " "	130	55.19
2nd " " " "	115	48.82
Seamen radio telegraphers	100	42.45
Conscript " " "	15	6.37
" " " (licensed)	20	8.49
<u>Additional, for those in charge of certain isolated radio stations</u>		
Principal chief water tender	50	31.22
1st class " " " "	330	127.35
2nd " " " "	280	110.37
Principal fire-room petty officer	230	93.39
1st class " " " "	180	76.41
2nd " " " "	130	55.19
Seamen, firemen	115	48.82
Conscript, fireman	100	42.45
" " (licensed)	15	6.37
1st class master-at-arms	25	10.61
2nd " " "	175	74.29
1st " provision masters	160	67.92
2nd class " " "	180	76.41
" " writers	150	63.68
	140	59.43

Pay enlisted men (continued)

	<u>Argentine Paper</u>	<u>U.S. Gold.</u>
Principal hospital steward	330	140.09
1st class hospital steward	230	118.86
2nd class " "	230	97.64
1st " pharmacist	190	90.66
2nd " "	190	80.66
Principal nurse, petty officer	190	80.66
1st class " "	115	42.82
Seamen nurses	100	42.45
Conscript	15	6.37
<hr/>		
2nd class carpenters	330	97.64
3rd " "	190	80.66
Carpenters, 1st grade	190	80.66
" 2nd "	190	80.66
Conscript carpenters	15	6.37
2nd class blacksmiths	330	97.64
3rd " "	190	80.66
Blacksmiths, 1st grade	190	80.66
" 2nd "	190	80.66
Conscript, blacksmiths	15	6.37
2nd class divers	230	97.64
3rd " "	190	80.66
Divers Mate	130	55.19
<hr/>		
Principal band master	330	140.09
1st class bandmaster	230	118.87
2nd " "	230	97.64
Principal musicians	140	59.43
1st class musicians	120	50.94
3rd " "	100	42.45
Principal bugler	120	50.94
1st class bugler	90	36.20
2nd " "	70	29.72
Buglers	70	29.72
Conscript, buglers	20	8.49
<hr/>		
Principal cooks	180	76.41
1st class cooks	150	63.68
2nd " "	130	55.19
Cooks, mates	100	42.45
Conscript, cooks	15	6.37
" " (licensed)	20	8.49
<hr/>		
Tailors, 1st class	150	63.68
" 2nd "	120	50.19
Conscript, barbers	15	6.37
Plumbers, 2nd class	160	67.92
Painters, " "	160	67.92
Landrymen	130	55.19
Tinsmiths	160	67.92
Bakers	130	55.19
<hr/>		
Principal room stewards	180	76.41
1st class room " "	130	55.19
2nd class " "	110	48.70
Room stewards	60	25.47
Conscript, stewards	20	8.49
" " (Licensed)	35	14.86

(28) Organization

PAY

Minimum and Maximum Pension.

LINE AND AUXILIARY CORPS.

Years of Service.

Percentage of salary corresponding.	{ 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
	{ 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

WARRANT OFFICERS

Years of Service.

Percentage of salary corresponding.	{ 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
	{ 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

Enlisted men

Years of Service.

Percentage of salary corresponding.	{ 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
	{ 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

Salary is understood, in referring to pension, whatever may be the status of the interested person to be the total received by the military in active service, comprising base pay without longevity, quarters, and subsistence.

Campaign bonuses are determined by doubling the time spent in campaigns or other operations prescribed in laws in force.

Officers of the line and auxiliary corps and enlisted men who are on account of sickness or physical defects incident to active service or unemployed for rest of their career, will retire, whatever may be their length of service with retired pay corresponding to length of service. If they have less than 15 years service they will be paid the pay corresponding to 15 years.

If the incapacity occurring in line of duty causes loss of limb the pay will be the highest in preceding tables.

Those unfitted for life for active duty on account of wounds in action retire with pay of next higher grade provided they have not been promoted as a recompense. These latter may instead be placed on the list of the Invalid Corps with salary fixed in the Budget.

Other Dispositions.

Officers of all grades in the Line and Auxiliary Corps, who, although not of the retiring age fixed Obligatory Retire-

ment of the present law have at least 35 years of computed service and eight years in the last grade or 30 years and 10 years respectively, may be retired within three months after the passing of this law with the salary of the next higher grade, this applying also to those retiring officers who at time of retirement fulfilled the above conditions.

The officers of the Auxiliary Corps, that fulfilled these conditions will follow the precedence scale established for the Line.

The lowering of the retirement age will be applicable January 1, 1908, those completing the time determined in the law before that date receiving the benefits accordingly.

PENSION FOR BENEFICIARIES.

The dependents of deceased military persons who are entitled to pensions are: the widow, the legitimate children, illegitimate recognized children and the widowed mother.

The widow will receive the pension for herself and for the legitimate children, setting aside the part for the legally recognized illegitimate children as prescribed by the chapter of the Civil Code on the succession of such children. If the widow remarries the pension goes to the children, legitimate or recognized or by default to the widowed mother. The pension does not revert to the wife in case of second widowhood. If no widow, the legitimate and recognized children receive the pension; if none of these exist then the widowed mother.

If children exist from former marriages, and if for just reasons these do not live with the widow, the Executive Power will divide the pension among them according to the rights prescribed in the Civil Code.

If a wife of a military person is divorced for her own fault, by virtue of competent authority she will not have any right to pension which will revert to whomever the law prescribes.

Male children receive pensions until 23 years of age, if they are capable of work; but if physically or mentally unfit then they draw pensions for life. Daughters receive pensions while single.

Pensioned persons leaving the Republic without authority will not receive pension.

Right to pension is lost for the above cause for condemnation by competent tribunal, or by notorious immoral life. All persons are personal and allotments outside will be refused. Pensions are not correlatives later acquired.

The application forms and vouchers for pensions are the same as those prescribed by the common law.

Pensions awarded by virtue of this law will be paid on the following scale:

1. Relatives of officers and men dead in action or as a consequent of the law, providing the death takes place

during the year; two thirds of the maximum for the grade.

2. Relatives of officers and men who having ten years service but less than 15, the minimum limit for obtaining retired pay, one half of the pension corresponding to the 15 years, providing they were in active service at the time of death.

3. Relatives of officers and men accidentally killed or dying from disease contracted in service before or after the years necessary for obtaining retired pay, two-thirds of the pension they could have received if at the time of death they had retired for incapacity or out.

4. Relatives of officers only, dying in active or retired service, one half of the retired pay they would have had, had they been on the retired list on the date of decease.

(77) Peace

The composition of the Sea Fleet for the year 1931 has been announced as follows:

Destroyer Divisions:

School Ships:

Hidrographic:

Shore batteries: Batteries 3 and 4 Puerto Militar.

-18-

(37) Distribution
(38) Peace.

Location and Movement of Ships (Recovery)

COMMENT: It is thought that this should not go into a monograph^{it} is simply a monthly report, more properly considered a Current Event Report.

(33) Bases
(33) Location.

Strategic Significance (Replace)

The Argentine Naval Bases are the following:

1st Class: Puerto Militar
Arsenal Rio de la Plata
Dársena Norte
Postal Radio Station
2nd Class: San Fernando
Zárate
3rd Class: Isla Martín García

Tigre (A naval base, but of no importance)
Comodoro Rivadavia, Oil Field, is under the
cognizance of the Minister of Agriculture.

Puerto Militar. On the north shore of Bahía Blanca. Lat. 38° 53.5', Long. 62° 06' W., and some 32 Kilometers from the city of Bahía Blanca and its railway shipping terminals, Ingeniero White and Puerto Galván.

Arsenal Rio de la Plata at Rio Santiago a sea-port of La Plata and 35 miles S.E. of Buenos Aires. Approximate position: Lat. 35° 50' S., Long. 57° 53' W. The Buenos Aires Southern Railway connects La Plata and Rio Santiago with all points in the Republic.

Dársena Norte the north basin of Buenos Aires harbor.

Costal Radio Station, and certain inland branch radio stations in the Province of Corrientes.

San Fernando 12 miles north of Buenos Aires. Naval Aviation School in embryonic stage. An appropriation of \$500,000 is available for development, and the school will soon be established at Punta Chica (one mile from San Fernando).

Zárate some 60 miles north west of Buenos Aires on the Paraná las Palmas River. Ordnance store house and repair plant.

Isla Martín García, an island some 30 miles north of Buenos Aires. Training School for Apprentice Seamen.

Tigre some 16 miles north of Buenos Aires. Store house of not much importance. The Centro Naval (Naval Club of Buenos Aires) has a branch here, formerly a torpedo boat base.

Comodoro Rivadavia in the territory of Chubut on the coast of the Gulf of Saint George. It is under the cognizance of the Ministry of Agriculture but is administered by Naval officers.

Puerto Militar is of growing importance strategically

owing to its location. Two railroads are now being built across the country to cross the Cordilleras or Andes into Chile. The northernmost line (Ferrocarril del Sud) is supposed to be planned to connect Temuco, Chile with the Chilean Railway system. In a military way, it will connect Puerto Militar, Argentina, with the Chilean Naval station at Talcahuano.

The Southern Transcontinental road is being built by the Argentine Government to open up the Region known as Neuquen and ultimately to reach the Gulf of Ancud (Puerto Montt in Chile). This will be of great strategic value, both commercially and in a military way. Puerto Militar is easily defended from attack by sea. One of its weak points by land, is its vulnerable water supply. The Government owns the railroads in the Naval Station itself and out to the Proving Ground.

Reference to railway construction, there is no railway building under way, and none contemplated.

(84) Types (Replace)

Puerto Militar is the principal Argentine naval station. The buildings were begun in the summer of 1896 with an authorized expenditure of 50 millions under the direction of an Italian engineer. Project only 50% completed work is at a standstill.

(85) Capacity.

Storage (Replace)

Oil tanks have been installed at Buenos Aires, Rio Santiago, and Puerto Militar. Two vessels have been taken over from the Public Works Department to carry oil from Comodoro Rivadavia to these tanks. Comodoro Rivadavia has large oil storage. Three tankers are now in service, another will be received soon from England and bids for the two new ones have been advertised for.

(89) Discipline
(86) Individual

Navy (Types)

Officers. (Replace)

The officers compare well with those of the most efficient navies, are all well educated, cultivated, intelligent, fine looking and zealous.

Sons of the oldest and best families do not go into the Navy and social standing does not aid an applicant for the naval school. The nouveaux riches do not go into the Navy, and none are in it as far as is known.

Admission to the Naval School is by competitive examination, however, the one year's course at the Navy Preparatory School must be taken for admission to Naval School.

A young officer avoids politics. The older ones have tried it and generally have been unsuccessful. The present Minister of Marine, Admiral Tomás Zurueta is the last of this school.

Enlisted Men

About one half of the enlisted force are volunteers and are efficient sailors. They fill the position of artificers, engineer force, gun pointers, etc.

About two thirds are conscripts. They are not petty officers--- that is the function of the regular establishment. The conscripts are mostly seamen, coalpassers, foremen, servants, cooks, bakers, wireless signal men, gun-strikers, etc. Those that do well usually volunteer for longer service.

Argentina has practically no sea-going population or fishing fleet to draw from. No complaint has ever been heard against the qualifications of the country boy as a sailor.

The individual discipline of the Argentine Navy is excellent.

(31) Training

(32) Individual.

Naval School (Replace)

The object of the Argentine Naval School is to prepare young Argentines for the career of the line, and engineer officers for the Navy.

The number of midshipmen is regulated each year in the Naval Appropriation Bill of Congress as recommended by the Minister of Marine and depends on the vacancies in the service. Examinations for entrance take place at the Naval School and by Sub-Committee if ordered at various Provincial capitals, the third Monday in December.

The duration of the courses of study is as follows:

- a) For line officers, 4 years at Naval School and one cruise aboard the Training Ship of about a year's duration.
- b) For engineer officers, 3 school years and one year application aboard ship, and after passing the final examination end of the service as engineers 3rd class.

The candidate who passes the entrance examination enters the Preparatory School and is attached to the Naval School, as a Preparatory Cadet for one year, after which, if he passes, he enters the Naval School as a cadet, and holds this title until he completes the course. At the end of the 5th year, if he passes, he is warranted as a Midshipman.

Each citizen who enters the School must formally promise to serve six years in the National Navy after leaving the Naval School and during the period he cannot request to leave the Navy. In case a Midshipman is dismissed at any time, the time he has served will be credited to his obligatory service.

To enter the Naval School the following four conditions are indispensable:

- 1) To be a native Argentine.
- 2) To prove physical aptitude for the course.
- 3) Not younger than fifteen nor more than seventeen, at the time of examination for admission (Nov. 25)
- 4) To have passed the entrance examination.

The Government provides all cadets with clothing, books,

and all necessities; therefore, the use of clothing, apparatus or other articles not in the regulations or provided by the Academy are forbidden.

Clothing, toilet articles and bed-clothing are listed in the tables.

All unjustifiable deterioration in equipment or uniform and necessary for the recall will be charged to the cadets and the fact communicated to parents or guardians. Next to the Naval School is the Preparatory Course with day students who, like the naval cadets, are subject to all regulations. The number of day students is fixed annually by the Minister of Marine, and these vacancies will be filled by a board which meets on November 20 yearly at the School.

Navy (Replace)

The Argentine Government formerly sent at its expense many young men to England where they followed the course of studies and did the necessary training to obtain a Board of Trade certificate of Engineers. Many line officers have been sent to Europe, where they have studied in the principal colleges and universities and have obtained certificates of Naval Architects, Electrical Engineers and other specialties.

Now, however, officers are sent to the United States Navy for instruction. Three others are now in France and Germany studying radio.

(31) Training
(93) Unit.

"Composition" should read "Competition"

Target Practice (Correction)

NOTE: "1 Scott apparatus ----
2 Exercise with, etc.-----
4 Morris tubes, etc.-----"are obsolete, and should be removed from the training or instruction.

(33) Defence
(98) Frontier.

Fortified Positions (Replace)

Bahia Blanca, which is rapidly increasing in commercial importance is the only Argentine port defended by permanent fortifications, that is, those near Puerto Militar. The Federal Capital, Buenos Aires, has no permanent defences, but the natural difficulties of approach by river would probably afford the city sufficient protection from attack. The island of Martín García in the River Plate, 30 miles to the north of Buenos Aires, has no defences except the old breast works of Admiral Brown's time----1813. It does not possess any batteries.

The land defense system of Puerto Militar at present consists of 7 batteries numbered 1 to 7 from west to east.

Numbers 1 and 2 are between Punta Tejada and Balza Chico and lie in front of a line of batteries 3-7. These two batteries have emplacements only for 24 centimeters, Krupp guns, 35 cal.

The remaining batteries 3-7, (West to East) are on the coast line between Punta Tejada and Punta Ancla. Each of the batteries consists of 4 Krupp breach-loading rifles of 24 cms. each, length 35, model of 1880-87, but have been improved. All guns are mounted on barbette and have a sweep of 120° making it possible for adjoining batteries to cross fire. For further information see Report M.A. Argentine #1343. 2, March, 1919.

(33) Defence

(38) Frontier

Artificial Obstacles (Replace)

- The defences of Puerto Militar may be divided into two parts;
- a) Land defences, which consist of fixed batteries in the Government Zone and a mobile artillery equipment; and
 - b) The mine defences in the entrance channel.

The Arsenal magazines, which are principally intended for the use of the cruiser squadron are situated to the north of Puerto Militar. The whole of the defences are placed under the Commandant of the Puerto Militar Arsenal. The land batteries are manned by sailors of the Naval Battalion of Artillería de Costa. There are 7 land batteries (two however have emplacements only), each mounting four Krupp breach loading rifles of 24 cms. each, length 35, model of 1880-87, on the coast line between Punta Ancla approximately and Punta Tejada.

(100) Critical Points.

x See page 24, additional data.

Fortified Positions. (Replace).

The Arsenal magazines are situated about 2 miles to the north of Puerto Militar cantonment among the sandhills immediately to the east of the Great Southern Railway and are connected by that railway to a Government Branch line. The magazines consist of 8 separate buildings numbered 1-8 for convenience. Numbers 4-8 are in the hollows intervening between sand ridges. None of the buildings are visible from the Great Southern Railway line, as they stand slightly back and are behind the crest of the sandhill. They are inclosed by a simple wire fence and are normally guarded. Buildings 1, 2 and 3 all have platforms on the branch lines for facility of loading and are connected with other buildings by light lines of rails of about 1 and 1½ feet gauge. All the buildings are brick built and are painted white or white-washed and their roofs, especially Nos. 1 and 2 bristle with lightning conductors.

(34) Invasion

(103) Routes of Penetration

Invasion

The landing of hostile troops on the open sandy shore from Monte Hermoso eastwards towards Faro Recalada would not present unusual difficulties except for vehicles. An enterprising lightly equipped, mounted force could, it is thought, march

submarine cable
to the coast of Argentina
Buenos Aires 1 Aug 3 and 4

comparatively unobserved parallel to the coast and about 5 miles to the north of it attack the Arsenal magazines from the east and destroy them, cut the fresh water pipe line, destroy communications from Puerto Militar and Granbein and between Puerto Militar and the batteries, while the remainder of the landing party attacked the batteries from their rear, that is, from the north.

An attack on Puerto Militar from land could only follow a successful landing somewhere in the Province of Buenos Aires or approach by the territory of the Pampa. The Argentine fleet being defeated might permit a landing at Mar del Plata as there are no army garrisons of any consequence nearer than the cities of Buenos Aires, La Plata and Mercedes, Puerto Militar being without the immediate support of the army would be taken by a superior force.

(40) Politico-Economic

(118) Strategic Aspect.

Adequacy of Domestic Supplies (Replace)

The Argentine Republic would be self-sustaining as regards fuel for the Navy if all its vessels were supplied with oil burners and storage tanks; but fitting the vessels for oil burning has not been done, and it would take Argentina some time to do it.

No endeavors are being made to make Argentine self-sustaining other than on paper. Such a thing would mean huge stocks of coal and iron and Congress appropriates maintenance money for the Army and Navy. Argentina does not possess the necessary raw material-----coal and iron----for making her self self-sustaining.

(33) Defense

(100) Critical Points.

x

The land defense system of Puerto Militar at present consists of 7 batteries numbered 1 to 7. Numbers 1 and 2 are between Punta Tejada and Balza Chica and lie in front of a line of batteries 3 - 7. These two batteries have emplacements only for 24 centimeters, Krupp guns, 35 cal.

The remaining batteries 3-7, (West to East) are on the coast line between Punta Tejada and Punta Ansla. Each of the Batteries consists of 4 Krupp breach-loading rifles of 24 cms. each, length 35, model of 1880-87, but have been improved. All guns are mounted on barbette and have a sweep of 120° making it possible for adjoining batteries to cross fire. For further information see Report M.A., Argentine #1649, 2, March, 1919.

NOTE: 1) One copy each of partial revision of the Combat Monograph under dates of January 14 and February 1, 1921, 8690-666 M.I.2 are herewith attached. On each of said sheets is a pencil notation as to what action has been taken.

2) Reference to (14) Composition (41) Personnel it is thought that this should more properly be considered under (35) Personnel (74) sailors as this is a Naval subject.

3) It is suggested that the 4 pages of Monograph (36) basis (83) Location be either destroyed or rewritten to coincide with this monograph report (2258) on same subject found on pages 19 and 20.

SERVICE REPORT

NO. 1000 OFFICE CHIEF
MIL. INT. 1000

1921

2 JUL 2

SUBJECT-----OUR MILITARY PREPAREDNESS-----ARGENTINA-----

From-----ARGENTINA-----

No. 2291 Date May 21, 1921

Replying to No. Date 19

The following article appearing in "La Prensa" on April 11, 1921 is translated fully, as the theme and expert criticism on the Argentine Army are considered of unusual interest.

"The Army is a vast workshop, which, when well organized, as far as personnel and material are concerned, when there is a sustained contact between the commanders and troops, should function normally to the end of the military preparedness of the country, in order to provide everything necessary for national defense.

If but one of the concurrent elements is lacking, equilibrium is lost, and the machine no longer functions, or works badly to the detriment of the service, the instruction of the troops and renders useless the efforts of the State to maintain this complicated mechanism.

It is therefore fundamental to take special care of this mechanism, and from this point of view, let us take a glance at our present state of military preparedness.

The organization of the subaltern personnel, certainly is not an ideal one, due to already well known causes, among which, and principally, is the unsatisfactory method of obligatory service. It is true that at long intervals certain reforms are introduced; the number of men incorporated into the army are gradually increased. Yet all this does not begin to approach an efficient basis for large mobilizations.

The cavalry has not the number of units necessary to comply with the most elementary requirements of its delicate mission for exploration purposes. Furthermore it lacks a proper prior knowledge of the terrain, as the garrisons are situated far from the frontiers, and in some cases it would seem to be considered of more importance to keep guard of our sea-coast, as if cavalry must needs be used in complicated cooperation with the navy.

Our artillery, with its nominal 4 divisional batteries, completed by three of howitzers in the 2nd Region; two mounted batteries in the 3rd and 4th Regions; and 3 of mountain artillery in the 4th and 5th Regions do not meet the most elementary requirements of a mobilization. The divisional brigades should have an effective composition of 2 regiments, without prejudice of formation of howitzer and mountain artillery units to be added in the future. The number of mounted batteries limits the action of this special service, attached to the independent cavalry (to be organized) and only on two eventual fronts for operations.

This and other circumstances are all the more inadmissible, inasmuch as other South American countries have already faced and solved these problems in a definite and decisive manner.

Binding Margin

They have drawn up programmes to be accomplished within a stated period, and wish to complete their regional peace organizations with a minimum number of fighting units and auxiliary services. One of our neighboring nations had organized a programme of these complementary formations to be accomplished within the period 14-1918, and in spite of the difficult situation brought about by the World War, the programme was carried out, and the artillery and cavalry units which were missing in the military zones are today complete, and instruction for grand manoeuvres is going ahead.

Another neighboring country, whose obligatory military service had met with great resistance, took advantage of the crisis of the world war to fire the national spirit, resistance was eliminated, and all the nation was transformed into an immense camp for military instruction, and the young men took the keenest interest in firing practice.

Nothing of the kind took place in Argentina, however, probably because, protected by our neutrality, we did not foresee the danger which might result from our attitude. The stagnation which ensued has placed us on the second level of South American military preparedness.

Concerning firing practice there is a paralysation, which is better termed retrocession.

It would be painful to enter into further details proving our lamentable military situation. Our Army is not what it should or could be, as its growth is intimately related to the expansion of national wealth, the interests of which must be safeguarded against surprises always disagreeable and not impossible.

What is the reason of this apparent apathy which we show, and which has always cost nations so dearly?

Certainly the Army officers should not be blamed, for today more than ever are they devoted to the double task of instructing the annual classes of conscripts, and exercising themselves in preparatory activities to assume command. This latter, however, has unfortunately no further field of action than the elementary exercises of the recruits in the permanent units, and in the training of officers and sub-officers (non-coms) in the respective schools; and in the perfecting of the work of officers and field officers in the War Schools. Occasionally the solution of elementary problems on already too well known terrain is undertaken.

It is considered essential and urgent to complete these scholastic exercises with grand manoeuvres, involving a practical solution of problems within a given time, and on unknown and varied terrain, and under circumstances at least similar to those of eventual mobilization.

The practical results of the manoeuvres of 1914 should not be forgotten. As at that time, we would be in a position to gauge weaknesses and deficiencies in training.

It is understood that this "finish" of the army instruction should be annual, just as conscription is annual, for only thus will the real characteristics of our military preparedness be made evident. "

SERVICE REPORT

SUBJECT... PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-----ARGENTINA
CHAPTERS RE ARMY AND NAVY

From... ARGENTINA

No. 2321 Date June 4, 1921
R.C.B. G. S. O.C.S. JUL 27 1921

Replying to No. Date 19

On various occasions, the Executive Power has signified to Your Honors the impracticability of further application of some of Law No. 9675, which are considered contrary to the properly understood interests of the Army. Towards the end of the ordinary period of sessions of last year, Y.H. sanctioned Law # 11.079, by virtue of which the retirement of certain officers was suspended. Otherwise, these officers in spite of having been declared eligible for promotion, were obliged to retire to make room for the promotion of younger officers.

Law 11.079, by suspending the application of Item d of Art. 60 of Law 9675, which obliged the Executive Power to annually place on the retired list a number of officers, who possessed the physical, intellectual and moral qualities to continue their careers efficiently, has brought satisfaction and contentment to these officers.

Other fundamental changes which the Executive Power considers necessary will be introduced during the present period of ordinary sessions.

In pursuance of its intention to gradually organize the basic units, planned by the General Staff, the Executive Power ordered the organization of Group 2 of Mounted Artillery, with a provisional seat in the city of Córdoba, and the four squadrons of three regiments of cavalry on a peace organization of the first and second division of the Army.

A battalion with a larger number of men has been formed with the troops charged with the custody of the war arsenals, in order that said battalion could take complete charge of the service in the war arsenals without having recourse to outside troops, as was the case up to the year 1916.

The battalion in training at the Firing School, has been reinforced with the intention that the officer students and those who are taking the "information course" may become familiar with the command of men and the solution of tactical problems which arise.

The work of the General Staff of the Army has been made manifest by a series of initiatives which have taken the shape of numerous and important works related, the majority of them, to the fundamental problems of our organization and military preparation.

At the present time the General Staff is studying a plan for the fundamental reorganization of the high command of the Army, the principal object of which is to insure, in the most harmonious possible manner, the preparation and training of troops in times of peace, and the analytical study of the

numerous and complex problems which said preparation involves.

The work done on paper and on the terrain by the personnel of the General Staff has proved of the highest benefit, and will contribute no doubt to the more efficient command of units in operation, and solution of complex problems which constantly arise in the headquarters and divisions of the Army.

The Direction of the Aeronautical Service of the Army, in a short time, and with the very small means at its disposal, has done much to develop military and civilian aviation, and has laid a firm foundation for its future in this country, the characteristics of which are so suitable for this new service.

The Executive Power, on being so requested to do by the Ministry of War, and through the Ministry of the Interior, has addressed itself to the Provincial Governments seeking their cooperation. The object being to establish, in the briefest possible time and under the best financial conditions, six aerial lines, which, taking as a starting point "El Palomar" would unite the Federal Capital with Posadas, Corrientes, Jujuy, La Rioja, Mendoza, Barilchene and Ushuaia passing over the principal centres of population situated along the routes mentioned.

It was sufficient for the plan to be announced for the Provincial Governments to offer their cooperation and assistance. The benefits conferred by the establishment of the lines mentioned was promptly appreciated by said Governments, and the Ministry of War was offered plots of suitable ground for the establishment of aerial stations. The same offer was made by numerous private individuals showing their generosity and patriotism.

Once these aerial lines are definitely established, they can be used for civilian aviation, which will stimulate their development, with evident advantages for national economic interests, as, with adequate terrain for landing purposes, transport and aerial commerce will surely become a reality in this country in a more or less near future.

In consequence of the progress realized in armaments and the development of the industry, a very great evolution has taken place in the art of combat of troops, who are provided today---in most armies----with weapons unknown in warfare before 1914.

This fact presents the problem to Argentina of the reorganization of our armed forces, with, it is believed should be undertaken with the double intention of looking after national interests and maintaining the army on a footing of equality with the most modern and best organized.

The Executive Power, awaits the decided support of Y.H. to carry out the plan outlined above.

C/K
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THE NAVY

During the period 1900-1910 the Navy was characterized by a systematic activity, which was planned and carried out in a systematic system of training for its personnel in the different branches provided by the different branches.

The sea-graduate school, which was a school of instruction in the different branches of the Navy, was the most modern institution.

The training institution for subaltern and subaltern personnel have been run regularly, in order of efficiency, inasmuch as the buildings were constructed. The method of overcoming this drawback is being studied, for it is essential for the present and future needs of the department and ships of the Navy.

The battleship "Bismarck" is about to leave to take part in the celebration of the centenary of the discovery of the Strait of Magellan.

The cruiser "Rio de Janeiro" is about to leave to take part in the festival to celebrate the anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

The Frigate "Pereira Gonsalves" has just left training trip with the candidates to enter the 4th year of the Naval School, after having been visited in South Africa, Arabia, Asia Minor, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Brazil.

The Hydrographic Service has done considerable work towards facilitating the navigation in the south of the Republic, having increased lighting along the coasts and entrances to various ports. Studies were completed for the installation of new powerful light-houses in Quequén, Tres Arroyos and Quilmes; shortly the construction of the three will be commenced, in order to deliver them over to public service as soon as possible.

The need to modernize the material of certain important services on the ships has been noted, in order to increase its efficiency and prepare the personnel properly in their periods of training.

As the Navy is an institution which, on account of its nature should cooperate in the development of the towns situated along the coasts, and as it has been remarked that its auxiliary services devoted to this end are insufficient, the Executive Power intends to increase same in proportion to the progress made.

To this end studies are being made to improve conditions and provide the necessary elements to facilitate loading and unloading of merchandise, considering that the vessels which at present operate do so with difficulty and slowness, due to the absence of appropriate quays, launches for transshipment, etc., caused by the unsuitable natural conditions generally presented by these ports, a circumstance which---as is natural---conspires against the rapid expansion of commerce.

In the Fleet, the absence is felt of modern organizations to complete its activities in the periods of annual training, and it is believed that the moment is an opportune one to add these, at the earliest occasion in view of their easy adaptation.

At the forthcoming Legislative Period, the Executive Power will forward for the consideration of Y.H. a project modifying and amplifying the Navy Organization Law in order to improve the positions of the subaltern personnel and to create new auxiliary corps which the institution needs, due to the multiplicity of eminently technical services which must be worked.

PUBLICATION REPORT

2001-79

SUBJECT... ARGENTINE MILITARY LAW

From... ARGENTINA

No. 2435 Date August 25, 19 21

Replying to No. Date, 19

The Chamber of Deputies is at present discussing modifications to the Organic Military Law of Argentina.

It is stated that the Executive Power approves the modifications presented in the Bill by Deputy Albarracín with the exception of a few details.

The Bill is founded on the fact that in the army promotions have been made annually without there being vacancies, thus exceeding the total number of effectives provided for in Art.5 of Law 9675.

In said law it is provided that there should be 54 colonels in the Army and there are 78; 90 lieut.colonels and there are 149; 180 majors and there are 198.

Nevertheless in spite of this enormous increase in officers in the Army Register and in the Budget, there are not sufficient officers with troops. Many duties cannot be carried out due to lack of officers, this is specially noticeable in the machine gun sections and aviation.

Naturally this scarcity is explained by the fact that officers who are not promoted and do not retire have no special duty assigned to them in the line.

The new military law under discussion---which in essence is but a modification of the Promotion law---has received the general approval of officers---though it is believed that it has not been thoroughly studied.

The proposed modifications include an increase in the total number of officers, changes in qualifications for promotion, not only covering professional efficiency of officer, but also in manner of classification. Furthermore, this bill provides for certain officers being retired within a stated term, and others to be promoted.

Concerning the increased number of officers, bill provides for 14 Generals of Brigade(Brigadier Generals) instead of the 12 given in Law 9675, at present in force; 65 colonels instead of 54; 185 lieut.colonels instead of 90; 290 majors instead of 180; 393 captains instead of 324; 393 1st lieutenants instead of 315; 415 lieutenants instead of 252; and 275 sub-lieutenants instead of 189. A proportional increase is made in the non-commissioned officers' register.

Respecting qualifications for promotions, this new law would change completely those established per Art.60 of Law 9675 to be replaced by the following:

Eligible for promotion: Eligible to continue carrying out functions of present rank, and ineligible for same. The latter must immediately go on the retired list with pension corresponding to years of service.

Also a new scale of seniority is established for promotion in the various ranks:

Promotion to lieut.	seniority of 2 years as sub-lieutenant.
" " 1st "	" " 3 " lieutenant.
" " captain	" " 4 " 1st lieut.
" " major	" " 5 " captain
" " lt.col.	" " 3 " major

To colonel seniority of 4 years as a lieut.colonel
For the other grades, 3 years seniority.

Respecting eliminations the law under discussion provides that from the 1st of January 1923, officers from the grade of major who have been 10 years in their post without being promoted, shall be retired with the full salary corresponding to their rank. Those who have been in the service for 30 years shall receive a bonus of 20% on their salary.

1 ENC
631

SUBJECT-----TRANSLATION OF BILL ON CADRE AND PROMOTIONS,
-----ARGENTINE ARMY-----SERVICE REPORT-----

From ARGENTINA-----Serial 2254 FEB 18 1922-----
No. 2666-----Date-----January 17-----, 1922
Replying to No. G-2/2001-72-----Date-----Nov. 23-----, 1921

My report #2435, August 25, 1921, referred to above, concerned only a bill before Congress ---which is so stated in the body of the report. This bill never became a law, but for the information of G-2, the original in Spanish is forwarded (see Diario de Sesiones No. 33, Aug. 19, p. 1130, 1921) and a translation is given below, par. 4.

(a) The Argentine promotion laws are similar to those for the Medical Corps of the United States Army except that service for promotion is computed by years in grades instead of total years of commissioned service.

(b) Under paragraph "Eligible for promotion" of report #2435, the number of years opposite each grade is the minimum length of time an officer is required to serve in that grade.

(c) Ley de Cuadros y Ascensos (Law of Cadre and Promotions) No. 9675, referred to in the bill below is the law now in force in Argentina, and the only change known is Law No. 11,079, published in Boletin Militar No. 1516, 2nd Part, in which item (d), Art. 60, is suspended, and referred to in Art. 9, of bill below.

(d) Three copies of Law No. 9675 (Cadre and Promotions) were forwarded in Report #849, March 5, 1917 to the War College Division, and a full translation of Law 9675 (3 copies) was forwarded to War College Division in report #739, February 25, 1916, both of which should be found on file at the Army War College.

Translation of Bill referred to in report 2435 follows:

B I L L

Art. 1: The table of Art. 5 of Law 9675 is modified to read as follows:

- Lieut. Generals, 3 to 0.
- Generals of Division, 6 to 9.
- Generals of Brigade, 14.
- Colonels, 65.
- Lieut. Colonels, 165.
- Majors, 290.
- Captains, 393.
- 1st Lieutenants, 393.
- Lieutenants, 415.
- Sergeants Major, 329.
- First Sergeants, 329.
- Sergeants, 1657.
- Corporals (1st class) 1563,
- Corporals, 3100.

Art.2. From the grade of Colonel to Lieut.General inclusive, the number of officers in the Army Register is considered fixed. As to the other grades, the Executive will annually determine the number of officers of each grade that the Army Register will contain, taking as a basis, or attempting to approximate, the table attached to Art. 1 of this law.

Art.3. Article 52 of the above mentioned law is modified to read as follows:

To the grade of major inclusive, promotion will be by seniority, always taking into consideration that the officers have been declared qualified for promotion. Promotions in the other higher grades, will be exclusively by selection.

No officers can attain the grades of colonel and general officers without having taken the special course of the Superior School of War which the Executive may prescribe, with the exception of the present majors and lieut.colonels.

The ordinary courses of the Superior School of War will be taken by officers of the grades of 1st lieutenants and captains, and by majors who have to complete the course.

Art.4. Article 35 of the same law is modified to read as follows:

To the grade of Lieut.Colonel inclusive, officers in each grade will have a minimum service of an annual period of instruction in the actual command of troops.

When, by exception, the Executive might have detailed officers on active service or in "disponibilidad" (not retired, but still not performing any military duty either with or not with troops, (---such a status cannot exist in the U.S.Army---) away from active command of troops, which is referred to in the preceding paragraph, said officers will be subjected to practical tests to determine their fitness for the command of troops.

These tests will be made periodically in each one of the divisions of the Army, and the Executive with the necessary anticipation, will assemble the necessary personnel and equipment in order that they may be made with the utmost efficiency.

Art.5. Article 58 together with the table is rescinded.

Art.6. Replace Article 60 by the following:

Annually officers of all grades who have served the minimum time fixed by the law, will be considered for promotion, and will be classified in one of the following categories:

- (a) Fit to be promoted.
- (b) Fit to continue discharging the duties of his grade.
- (c) Unfit to continue discharging the duties of his grade.

Officers from the grade of captain who, for the second time, are placed in class (b) will be retired with an increase of 20% on the pension to which they are entitled by their years of service, computing for those that may have less than 15 years at the rate of three hundredths parts of the pay for each year of service. Officers to the grade of 1st lieutenant inclusive who are placed in this class, will be retired with the pension which corresponds to their years of service. Those placed in class (c) will be immediately retired with the pension which corresponds to their years of service.

Art.7. Art.65 item (h) is modified and should read as follows:

In order to be promoted to lieutenant it is necessary to have a minimum service of 2 years as a sub-lieutenant.
For 1st lieutenant, 3 years as a lieutenant.
For captain, 4 years as a first lieutenant.

For major, 5 years as a captain.
For lt.Col., 3 years as a major.
For Colonel, 4 years as a lt.Col.
For the other grades, 3 years.

The effects of this article, do not extend to those officers who have the minimum time.

Art.8. From the 1st of January 1922, those officers from the grade of major, who may be ten years in their grade without being promoted, will automatically pass to the status of retirement with the entire pay of their grade, and with a bonus of 20% of their pay for those who may have more than 30 years of computed service.

Art.9. Those officers who are at present on the retired list in accordance with item (d) of Article 60 of the law 9675, and who were found fit, are by the present law promoted to the next higher grade, but this does not carry with it a return to the active list.

Art.10. The carrying into effect of the present Army Register of Personnel as determined by this law, will be made in such manner and at such time as the Executive may deem fit.

Art.11. The following scale of years of service is adopted for retirement:

For officers, years of service: 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24, 25,26,27,28,29,30; hundredths parts of the pay corresponding 50,52,53,56,58,60,63,66,69,72,75,80,85,90,95,100.

For soldiers years of service: 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19, 20, hundredths parts of the pay corresponding: 50,55,60,65,70, 75,80,85,90,95,100.

Those retired, who after having been in this status, return to active service, in the army for a term more than five years will have credited or computed for them this service (after the five years) towards their retired pension, in accordance with the appropriation bill in force to effect the new computation (pay) whatever may have been the law under which they were retired.

Those coming under the benefits fixed by Art.19, Chapter VI, Titulo III of Law 4707, who may not have taken advantage of them to be discharged during the enforcement of said operation will have the right to request same at the present time from the Executive.

Art.12. All orders, dispositions, etc. which are contrary to the present law are hereby repealed.

Regarding pensions in the Argentine Army, see Report #2483, October 12, 1921, this office.

1 incl. *attached*
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SUBJECT ARMY PAY TABLES-----ARGENTINA

From ARGENTINA

No. 2483 Date October 12, 1921

Replying to No. Date, 19

In reply to M.I.P. 2025-199 M.I.2., dated August 29, 1921 attached hereto are tables covering the pay for Army officers, non-commissioned officers, officers and non-commissioned officers on the retired list and pensions to dependants; pay of "asimilados" and enlisted men. Also pay of musicians and artesans in the Army.

It will be noted that the pay of the Army officer, which on starting his career, is slightly less than that of the corresponding grade in the United States Army, as his services increase the advantages accrue, and reach their maximum on the officer's retirement.

Attention is particularly invited to the retirement pay as given in the Scale of Pensions. An officer after 35 years service retires on 100% of his pay, as given in Column (3) in Army Pay for Officers. For instance, a colonel after 35 years service, receives the equivalent in United States money of \$551.86, while a colonel in the U.S. Army but \$312.50 a difference of \$239.36.

Concerning the composition of ration and cost of same, data on the latter item only has been obtainable. There is nothing available on plan of mobilization, and a propos of number of troops that could at once be equipped from equipment on hand, attention is invited to Report #2459, dated September 29, 1921, wherein some valuable information dealing directly with the subject was forwarded.

With reference to the Pay Tables for the Argentine Navy, a complete report on same has been forwarded by this same mail by the Naval Attaché.

Binding Margin

	(1) BASIC PAY NON-ACTIVE SERVICE	(2) EARNINGS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE	(3) TOTAL PAY ACTIVE SERVICE & RETIREMENT PAY	(4) PAY OF OFFICERS NON-ACTIVE SERVICE PLUS 10% 4 YRS. GRADE	(5) TOTAL PAY ON ACTIVE SERVICE PLUS 10% 4 YEARS IN GRADE
	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1. General	\$1,500 - \$1,032.05	\$1,500 - \$1,145.58	\$2,200 - \$3,333.93	\$1,850 - \$785.34	\$2,200 - \$4,333.93
2. Col. 1st Div.	1,500 - 857.00	350 - 140.50	1,500 - 306.57	1,550 - 657.99	1,900 - 306.57
3. Col. 1st Div.	1,550 - 576.00	350 - 140.50	1,700 - 721.67	1,350 - 573.09	1,700 - 721.67
4. Colonel	1,700 - 409.51	300 - 127.55	1,300 - 551.36	1,100 - 466.96	1,400 - 534.32
5. Major	500 - 28.01	500 - 94.00	1,000 - 424.51	880 - 373.57	1,080 - 458.47
6. Captain	270 - 50.48	180 - 55.19	800 - 339.61	737 - 313.37	867 - 366.05
7. 1st Lt.	170 - 101.17	90 - 33.58	550 - 235.45	517 - 219.47	597 - 253.43
8. 2nd Lt.	570 - 151.31	70 - 23.72	450 - 181.03	416 - 177.45	403 - 207.16
9. 3rd Lt.	355 - 142.81	35 - 27.53	400 - 169.30	368 - 156.43	435 - 144.03
10. 4th Lt.	200 - 101.11	30 - 23.47	350 - 140.58	119 - 135.43	379 - 160.89

NOTE: 11.00 M/M - 40.013 U.S.

NOTE: From Sub Lt. to Colonel inclusive, officers enjoy an increase of 10% on basic pay once they have accomplished the minimum time of 4 years in grade toward promotion.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ARGENTINE OFFICERS SENT
ABROAD AS MILITARY ATTACHÉS

<u>RANK</u>	<u>GOLD ARGENTINE</u>	<u>PAY (EQUIVALENT TO U.S.)</u>
Lieut. General	1,850	\$1785.08
General of Div.	1,550	1485.80
General of Brig.	1,350	1302.32
Colonel	1,000	984.80
Lt. Colonel	800	771.82
Major	670	646.48
Captain	470	453.50
1st Lieut.	350	341.86
Lieut.	335	323.34
Sub-Lieut.	290	279.32

\$1 peso Argentine gold - .9848 U.S.

NOTE: Military Attachés receive besides their pay given above \$100 Argentine gold (equivalent to \$98.48 U.S.) for entertainment and traveling expenses per month. Furthermore, in order to pay expenses on getting ready to leave for station and on arrival there and traveling expenses, the attaché receives two month's pay (in gold) which corresponds to his rank and---in the case of a Colonel this is \$2000 Argentine gold or \$1929.60 U.S. money. Further, if he is entitled to the 10% increase as given in column (4) of Army Pay for Officers, he receives that in Argentine paper. He also receives first class tickets for himself and family, and a second class ticket for a servant to and from his station abroad.

As will be noted, the pay and allowance of military attachés are decidedly more than those of the United States attachés abroad.

TABLE 1. PAY AND ALLOWANCES

TABLE 1. PAY AND ALLOWANCES (CONTINUED) (CONTINUED) (CONTINUED)

	BASIC PAY	QUARTERLY ALLOWANCE	TOTAL PAY (ACTIVE SERVICE)
General Ensign	1,350 - 578.33	100 - 127.33	1,450 - 705.66
Colonel	1,350 - 578.33	100 - 127.33	1,450 - 705.66
Lieut. Col.	1,350 - 578.33	100 - 127.33	1,450 - 705.66
Major	1,350 - 578.33	100 - 127.33	1,450 - 705.66
Captain	1,350 - 578.33	100 - 127.33	1,450 - 705.66
1st. Lieut.	1,350 - 578.33	100 - 127.33	1,450 - 705.66
Lieut.	1,350 - 578.33	100 - 127.33	1,450 - 705.66
Sub. Lieut.	1,350 - 578.33	100 - 127.33	1,450 - 705.66

From the rank of Surgeon Major to Surgeon of a Corps \$300 m/n bonus is assigned; the dentists, pharmacists and veterinaries have a bonus of \$140 m/n; and the assistants to the dentists and veterinaries; also to pharmacists, have a bonus of \$50 m/n.

ARMY PAY (NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS)

	BASIC PAY		BONUS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE		TOTAL ACTIVE SERVICE	
	m/n	U.S.	m/n	U.S.	m/n	U.S.
Sergeants Major	\$200	\$21.30	\$20	\$2.40	\$220	\$23.70
1st Sergeants	175	18.17	20	2.40	195	\$20.57
Sergeants	140	14.13	15	1.87	155	\$16.00
Corporals (1st class)	130	13.11	10.50	1.31	140	\$14.42
Corporals	100	10.40	10	1.20	110	\$11.60

Every five years the non-commissioned officers' "premio de constancia" (Reward for Service) is increased \$5.00 m.n. in all the grades.

The non-commissioned officers pertaining to the Army Bands, the Sanitation and Administration Departments have the same pay and allowances as non-commissioned officers on active service, but are not entitled to the "premio de constancia".

TROOPERS

	BASIC PAY		BONUS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE		TOTAL ACTIVE SERVICE	
	m/n	U.S.	m/n	U.S.	m/n	U.S.
Volunteer soldier	\$45	\$19.10	---	---	\$45	\$19.10
" of Regt. Gendarmerie	70	23.72	---	---	70	23.72
Conscript clerk	15	6.37	---	---	15	6.37
Conscript	5	2.12	20 & 30	8.49 & 13.74		

The bonus of \$20 is for those who serve 8 months and \$30 for those who serve 12 months, and it is paid to the conscript on demobilization.

PAID BY ARMY MUSICIANS

POSITION	SALARY		NOTE
	m/n	U.S.	
Soloist	110	58.42	These musicians belong to the bands of the Military Gendarmerie and the 1 Regiment of Infantry stationed in the Capital.
" 1st	100	55.94	
" 2nd	100	42.45	
" 3rd	80	25.97	
Bagpipers and drummers:	45	10.10	The 15 bagpipers of the Foot Regiment have a bonus of \$30.
Musicians, 1st Cl.	110	48.70	
" 2nd "	80	38.31	These musicians belong to the 18 Regiments of Infantry stationed outside the Capital.
" 3rd "	70	28.72	

ARTESANS

Mechanics	\$200	\$84.90	
Asst."	150	63.68	
Armors	150	63.68	
3rd Cl. Armors	100	42.45	
Blacksmith-farriers	100	42.45	
Saddlers	100	42.45	
Tailors	100	42.45	
Shoemakers	100	42.45	
Cooks	60	25.47	
Machinists (Engine drivers)	200	84.90	For the Railroad Bat.
Stokers	120	50.94	" " " "
Carpenters	120	50.94	" " " " and Sapper-Pioneers.

SCALE OF PENSIONS FOR OFFICERS
ACCORDING TO LAW No. 4707

Progression between the minimum and maximum of pension:

At 15 years' service entitled to 50% of the basic pay plus bonus for active service.

" 16	"	"	"	" 53	"	"	same as above.
" 17	"	"	"	" 54	"	"	"
" 18	"	"	"	" 58	"	"	"
" 19	"	"	"	" 59	"	"	"
" 20	"	"	"	" 60	"	"	"
" 21	"	"	"	" 63	"	"	"
" 22	"	"	"	" 66	"	"	"
" 23	"	"	"	" 68	"	"	"
" 24	"	"	"	" 72	"	"	"
" 25	"	"	"	" 75	"	"	"
" 26	"	"	"	" 78	"	"	"
" 27	"	"	"	" 81	"	"	"
" 28	"	"	"	" 84	"	"	"
" 29	"	"	"	" 87	"	"	"
" 30	"	"	"	" 90	"	"	"
" 31	"	"	"	" 92	"	"	"
" 32	"	"	"	" 94	"	"	"
" 33	"	"	"	" 96	"	"	"
" 34	"	"	"	" 98	"	"	"
" 35	"	"	"	" 100	"	"	"

NOTE: Pay is understood to be the total determined in Table 1. corresponding to the respective rank.

Officers and enlisted men, who, due to illness or physical defects produced on active service, or by acts of the service are rendered disabled for the continuation of their career, are retired whatever may be the time of their service with the pension corresponding to their years of service. If they have been less than 15 years in the service, they are paid pension corresponding to that period. If the disability produced by an act of the service should be loss of sight, an arm or a leg, the pension will be the maximum determined by the scale.

Those who due to wounds received in action or in acts of the service are disabled for continuation of their career are retired with the pension corresponding to immediately superior rank.

SCALE OF PENSIONS FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND TROOPS.

At 15 years' creditable services entitled to 50% of basic pay plus "Premio Constancia".

" 16	"	"	"	"	to 55% same as above.
" 17	"	"	"	"	" 60
" 18	"	"	"	"	" 65
" 19	"	"	"	"	" 70
" 20	"	"	"	"	" 75
" 21	"	"	"	"	" 80
" 22	"	"	"	"	" 85
" 23	"	"	"	"	" 90
" 24	"	"	"	"	" 95
" 25	"	"	"	"	" 100

5/2/1918
1000-1000
OF
GENERAL
THE DEPENDANTS OF A DECEASED OFFICER, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER
OR PRIVATE ARE ENTITLED TO A PENSION AND THE WIFE, THE
LEGITIMATE CHILDREN, THE OFFICER'S BROTHERS OR SISTERS ARE
RECOGNIZED, AND THEIR CLAIMS.

SECTION OF PENSIONS

(Art. 15, Chapter II, Title IV, L. 1907)

1° To dependants of officers or privates killed in action
or died as a consequence of same, provided that death
occurs within one year: 2/3 parts of the maximum pension
corresponding to grade of deceased officer, non-commissioned
officer or private.

2° To dependants of deceased officers who having served
ten years have not reached 15 year limit, (the minimum to
obtain retired pension) shall receive half the retired pension
corresponding to 15 years' service, provided that at time
of death officer was on active service.

3° To dependants of officers or privates, whose death is
due to accidents or illnesses contracted in the service, or by
reason of an act in the service, before or after years necessary
to entitle them to pension of retirement, 2/3 parts of pension
which the officer or private would have received.

4° To dependants of officers who have died while on active
service or when retired, half the pension which the officer
enjoyed, of which he would have enjoyed if he had been retired
on the day on which his death took place.

MONROE ARMY REPORT

OFFICE OF
MIL. INTELL. DIV.

2001

DEC 14

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT ARMY ITEMS FROM ARGENTINA

From ARGENTINA ---COMBAT

No. 2528

Date

November 5

19 21

Replying to No.

Date

19

(Add)

(18) Morale

(53) Sentiment

"La Union" of October 12th stated that the Army is sick with discouragement. From officers in the highest ranks to the enlisted men in the lowest there is an evident malaise which nobody attempts to hide. There are many causes for this state of affairs, principal among which is the neglect of the authorities. The most important posts in the War Department are vacant; the Divisional commanders are not renewed; the commands of the brigades, regiments and battalions are not fairly appointed; the annual budgets are not increased, and the National Congress successfully gives the impression of a most surprising anti-militarism.

(Add)

(19) Training

(56) Individual

(57) Unit

The military parade which was organized for the 12th of October in celebration of the Day of the Race was far from a brilliant affair, or a demonstration of the efficient training of the troops.

One of the reasons for this was that it took place just at the most unpropitious moment for an exhibition of this kind when some of the units were on campaign service, which had to be interrupted to take part in the parade. Furthermore there was an evident shortage of clothing and matériel.

Apart from the small number of troops in each unit, the majority of the companies marched headed by only two officers, and most of the sections were commanded by non-commissioned officers. As a complement to all this, the interruptions were frequent, thus lengthening the distances between the units. The only exceptions to the above remarks were the Army and Navy Service Schools, the effectives and efficiency of instruction of which have been maintained.

It was the general opinion among army officers that the parade should not have taken place, as the army was not in a condition to be presented adequately.

(Add)

A Bill on Military Instruction recently presented proposes that in the future the greater part or the majority of conscripts shall be selected from the illiterates. The military experts declare that one year of service is insufficient for the training of the conscripts, and when the term is reduced to 8, 4 or 5 months, it will mean that with a War Budget of

+4 millions annually, instead of even the one year of military training which has been deemed insufficient. Argentina can only allow the conscripts to serve for one-half or a third of that time---or, in other words, that their training will be a mere farce.

Also as regards the Army in particular, it is not fair that the men's brief hours of rest should be curtailed for the purpose of studying lessons that should have been taught them in their school days. (For further data on this subject see article from "Buenos Aires Herald" entitled "Military Instruction" giving a full translation of the original from "La Prensa" October 23th. Said article with clippings "Combat-Arentina.")

(Add)

(16) Distribution
(17) Territorial

The President recently signed a decree creating 3 squadrons of mounted Gendarmerie for the territories of Pampa, Santa Cruz and Chubut. Each one of these units will consist of 300 men, and will have military organization. However, they will be under the Governor of their respective territory. It is intended to create further units for each of the 10 national territories in the future.

(Add)

(20) Individual
(61) Accoutrements

Recently the Ministry of War approved the use of an identification tag by each individual of the troops of the Army. This tag will have on it the data referring to the bearer and will be carried by the cadets, soldiers, conscripts, volunteer soldiers, apprentices, etc.

(Add)

(28) Bases
(83) Location
(84) Type
(85) Capacity

Congress included \$1,100,000 pesos in the 1921 Budget for military buildings, apart from \$250,000 to commence work on the new building for the Military College and \$25,000 for the powder magazine to be built at the Riachuelo (south of the city of Buenos Aires.) The \$1,100,000 covers funds for construction of printing shops and geodetical installations for the Military Geographical Institute; to commence the building of barracks for Regiments 10, 11 and 16, and the 2nd battalion of Infantry in the cities of Gualeguaychu, Rosario, Santa Fe, San Luis and La Rioja; for the 2nd battalion of sapper-pontoniers in Azul and regiments 3, 4, 6 and 11 of Cavalry in the cities of Gualaguay, Mercedes, Concordia and Curuzu-Cuatia.

In spite of the funds being available it is reported that no steps have been taken as yet by the military authorities to start building anything.

MONOGRAPH REPORT

SUBJECT-----ITEMS FOR COMBAT FACTOR-----ARGENTINA-----

From-----ARGENTINA-----COMBAT-----

No. 2580-----Date-----November 12-----, 1921.

Replying to No.-----Date-----, 19

(Add) (30) Morale

The Argentine Army Mutual Aid Association has as its object the pecuniary assistance to the family of officers (or army personnel with rank and pay of officers) on death of aforesaid members of the Association.

The statutes of the Association provide that no insurance can be taken out for more than \$8,000 m/n, and the contribution from each member (officers on active service) on the death of an associate will be as follows:

Lt. General.....	\$25.00	m/n	per	month
Gen. of Div.....	20.00	"	"	"
Gen. of Brig.....	15.00	"	"	"
Colonel.....	10.00	"	"	"
Lieut. Col.	8.00	"	"	"
Major.....	6.00	"	"	"
Captain.....	5.00	"	"	"
1st Lieut.....	4.00	"	"	"
Lieut.....	3.00	"	"	"
Sub. Lt.....	2.00	"	"	"

The Association will be started with a minimum membership of 500.

(Replace) (14) Composition
(41) Personnel

A decree of the Executive Power issued a few days ago convoked the 1901 class of conscripts, as well as those citizens belonging to classes of years prior to 1901, who for any reason enter into the draft of 1901, and who must accomplish their service in the Army and Navy.

The total number of conscripts is 28,114. Of these 21,114 belong to the Army and 7,000 to the Navy.

The conscripts for both will be distributed as follows:

1st Division of the Army

Enrolled	To be called up	To join the
	Navy Army	Navy Army
13,603	1,190 11,413	1,190 3,591

2nd Division of the Army

19,754	1,866 14,430	1,866 5,623
--------	--------------	-------------

3rd Division of the Army

18,407	1,739 10,482	1,739 5,241
--------	--------------	-------------

4th Division of the Army

Enrolled	To be called up		To join the	
	Navy	Army	Navy	Army
13,703	1,284	6,000	1,284	3,805

5th Division of the Army

9,651	911	5,510	911	2,755
-------	-----	-------	-----	-------

The decree above referred to fixes March 1, 1922 for date of presentation for the conscripts of the Army and Navy.

The Ministry of War recently issued an order modifying regulations concerning manner of enrollment of citizens. In the future citizens must enroll within three months of reaching 18 years of age.

Citizens by choice-----children of Argentine parents born abroad----- must register within three months after declaring their choice of citizenship.

Naturalized citizens must enroll within three months subsequent to naturalization.

(Add)

(19) Training

(56) Individual

On November 14th championship polo matches and competitions for officers' chargers commenced at the Cavalry School situated at El Palomar. Among those taking part were members of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, the 3rd Brigade of Cavalry, the 4th Brigade of Cavalry, the 5th Brigade, 6th Brigade, 8th and 10th Brigades of Cavalry, the 1st Artillery.

Among the competitions were a ride of 50 kilometers, a "parcours de chasse" (distance 8,000 meters) with 16 obstacles of from 60 centimeters to 1 meter in height. Maximum time limit: 5 minutes.

The above were followed by polo matches between the teams of the different cavalry brigades and regiments.

SUBJECT-----COMBAT FACTOR-----ARGENTINA G-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA ---COMBAT

GEORGE L. O'CONNOR
Capt. 1st. U.S.A.

No. 2634 Date January 2, 1922

Replying to No. Date 19

RECEIVED FEB 2 1922
(15) Organization
(44) Peace

According to the official report for 1920, the sanitary condition of the army has been excellent, and the coefficient of mortality (4.39, per thousand) is the best to date.

During the year only 23 cases of typhoid have occurred in the Army, thanks to the efficient use of anti-typhoid vaccine.

The use of autopenumococcal vaccine is also being advocated for pneumonia.

During 1920 the army pharmacies made up 247,261 prescriptions, undertook 3568 chemical analysis and 2895 bacteriological ones.

Under the heading of "Military Organisation in the Southern Territories", "La Prensa" recently made the following observations: "In order to contend with the freebooters devastating the Southern Territories, the Government contented itself with sending to the spot the 10th Regiment of Cavalry, whose scant effectives, hardly supported by some marine troops, amount to no more than 200 men.

A month after this start was made, the above-mentioned forces were followed by the first contingent of gendarmerie, which, recruited to the sound of a drum in Buenos Aires, got up a mutiny on board the "Argentino" before reaching Puerto Madryn.

According to the latest news, the cruiser "9 de Julio" left Puerto Militar at daybreak on December 17th for Comodoro Rivadavia, carrying troops to be landed at that point. The Army cruiser "Belgrano" was also sent from the same place and bearing marines who are to be employed in protecting the Comodoro Rivadavia petroleum workings. Meanwhile, the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, of the Liniers garrison, and commanded by Lieut. Colonel Rufino, has received the order to be ready to march, also, no doubt, to take ship for the South.

All this, however, is but a haphazard and tardy way of meeting the situation created, and there is certainly lacking a definite military organization for these far off territories.

(17) Discipline

Recently the Executive Power published a decree imposing punishment on army deserters to the number of 14 and ranging from 10 days arrest to 8 months or a year in prison.

(Add)

(17) Discipline

Lt. Colonel José María Arganaraz of the Council of War for non-commissioned officers and troops of the Army recently terminated his report concerning the accusation against 48 persons in the Army for subversive and anarchist propaganda in the Army.

The defence will be constituted by 18 officers of the Army.

This prosecution is attracting great interest in the Argentine Army, and its particular importance is the demonstration of an abnormal condition in the Army inasmuch as discipline in the 5th Division is concerned.

(Add)

(18) Morale

(53) Sentiment

A campaign has been started by the Mitre Museum to render homage to an unknown Argentine soldier.

It is announced that the honors will be rendered to the memory of the soldiers who died fighting for the liberty of South America under the Argentine flag.

The above idea has been much ridiculed by the press and public opinion in general, and it is not believed the matter will be carried out.

(Add)

(19) Training

(56) Individual

(57) Unit

On his return to Paris, General Mangin expressed his opinion of the Argentine Army as follows:

"The imputation that the Argentine Army is pro-German I have found to be exaggerated. Undoubtedly the German helmet, and equipment and the German goose step did not impress me favorably, and the goose step seemed most exotic and artificial in Argentina. The Argentine soldiers, with their markedly national type, marching like Germans make a strange impression on one, and I asked myself why Argentina still copies the mannerisms of the Army we have defeated. However, these are but details, and I do not believe the Army is pro-German at bottom.

There is in the Argentine Army an excellent human element, but material leaves much to be desired, and subtracts much from the efficiency of national defence. It is not my place to say whether or not the Army is at the same level as its country, but I can and do affirm that the Chilean and Brazilian armies are superior to that of Argentina inasmuch as material and training are concerned.

Argentina must get seriously to work and have an Army as good as that of her neighbors. Nowhere did I notice hostility against Argentina, but Argentina gave me the impression of being a country with a more pacific outlook than her neighbors and the other countries of South America. I do not believe in the possibility of an aggression, but there is no reason why the Argentine Army should be less prepared than her neighbors' armies.

(Add)

(56) Individual

On January 3, 1933 students who are candidates to become officers of the Reserve of the Army joined the colours.

During 1921 various modifications were introduced into this part of the service. Among these has been the suppression of the marksmanship tests. Practice had to be suspended due to the epidemic of grippe, and it has been decided now that the test must be accomplished during the period that the students are incorporated in the Army.

Another of the modifications consists in the placing in only two of the Infantry Regiments of the Capital, the majority of these candidates, who, formerly were distributed in four regiments.

Thus, candidates belonging to Military Districts Nos. 1 and 2, amounting to about 300 men, have joined Regiment 2 of Infantry, and those pertaining to districts 3 and 4, to Regiment 3 of the same arm. The latter include about 300 students. With reference to those belonging to the mounted arms, they will join Regiment 1 of Cavalry Grenadiers and Regiment 1 of Cavalry.

Having undergone an intensive military training, on March 1 these students will be passed into the Army Reserve.

(Add)

(56) Individual

On December 15, 1921 the annual prize distribution took place at the Argentine Military College. Three special prizes were given: Ministry of War Prize---a gold watch---won by Sergeant F.J. Poli; Pro-Patria Association of Young Women, won by Corporal H.L. Puente Pistarini; and a special prize given by the Director of the Military College, Colonel Justo, to Corporal Domingo Roggero, Cavalry, who specially distinguished himself by his good work during the year.

(Add)

(56) Individual

The Central Board of the Argentine Patriotic League has sent in a project to the Ministry of War to establish a Swimming School in the Army. According to the outline of the project the tanks existing at Campo de Mayo, Palomar and San Martin can be used, and each regiment shall contribute one officer and two non-commissioned officers as instructors.

The swimming course for conscripts who do not know how to swim will last two months, during which time the students should not only learn to swim but also practice life-saving.

The possibility and convenience of training the conscripts on termination of the course----to carry out collective exercises---such as the passage of rivers, transportation of guns whilst swimming, firing exercises in the water, etc., is also pointed out.

The corps of instructors in the Swimming School should further consist of a medical advisor---having also under his care hygiene and physiology classes----a masseur, ^{and} a non-commissioned officer and 6 soldiers to maintain order.

(Add)

(65) Munitions

The Ministry of War opened tenders for the supply of army rations recently and the contracts made were to be in force from January 1, 1922.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RESPECTIVE DAILY REQUIREMENTS OF THE SEVERAL MILITARY DISTRICTS: Capital, 3,300 men: 65,200 kilos of meat and 48,000 kilos of bread and or biscuit; Campo de Mayo 3,500 men, 71,400 kilos of meat, and 53,500 kilos of bread or biscuit; El Palomar, 500 men, 10,000 kilos of meat and 7,500 kilos of bread or biscuit; Liniers, 700 men, 14,280 kilos of meat and 10,500 kilos of bread or biscuit; San Martin, 400 men, 8,160 kilos of meat and 6,000 kilos of bread or biscuit.

The terms of the contracts must stipulate that the meat shall be of first quality, from healthy steers, and killed within 6 hours of delivery. The veterinary officers of the various depots will have the right to reject all or any part of it. Bread must be delivered in long rolls, and biscuit round in shape.

(Add)

(18) Morale

The Pro-Patria Prize presented by the Young Ladies Association Pro-Patria is an annual prize given to one principal winner who graduates as a sub-lieutenant, and a number of other men who have distinguished themselves by their good conduct and military spirit during the year.

The list of names of the men entitled to said prize was published by the Ministry of War and consisted of about 100 men.

Binding Margin.

SUBJECT ARMY ITEMS FROM ARGENTINA -----C-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA-- -COMBAT

No. 2668 Date January 29, 19 22.

Replying to No. Date, 19

(Destroy sheet) (14) Composition
(41) Personnel

"The following officers have been designated for duty with
'Commission in the United States' etc."

(Destroy sheet)

"(b) At present there is a scarcity of enlisted men, etc."

(Destroy sheet)

"(b) Enlisted Men.

On March 26, 1920, the Executive Power published a decree
ordering that, etc."

(Destroy sheet)

"(c) Foreigners in Service.

Official French aviation mission due in Buenos Aires, etc."

NOTE: The above four sheets are obsolete.

(ADD)

A decree of the Executive Power issued on December 21,
1921 and published in Boletín Militar (1st Part) No. 6080, Jan. 18,
1922 ordered the Commanders of Divisions of the Army to convoke
undertake medical examination, and order distribution and service
of the conscripts of the 1901 class (and other citizens of
previous classes, who for any reason had entered into the draft)
in the Army and Navy as follows:

Army: Enroll-: To convoke	: Navy: Army	: Distribution of con-
Div.: ed :Navy : Army	: To join	: tingent in the units,
:	:	: corps and institutes
:	:	: of the Army.

1st :12,603	1,190	11,413	2,995	1st Inf	358
				2nd Inf	357
				3rd Inf	357
				4th Inf	357
				8th Cav	297
				1st FA	363
				1st Engr	232
				Ry Bn	60
				Sch of F	255
				Adm Co	100
				Rad Serv	75

carried ford
2810

Army: Enroll-:	To convey:	Navy: Army:	Distribution of con-
: en :	: Navy Army :	: To join :	tin ent in the units
:	:	:	series and institutis
:	:	:	of the Army.

Bred at Ford	3210
Aer Serv	47
Mil College	15
Eng Sch	10
GSC	34
Tn Sec	10
Sn Sec	5
Div Escort	20
Hs (Cav Sch)	4
Officers' F Stand	4
Mil Dist 1 to 4	
1 each one	32
Mil Dist	
Complementary	4

2,995

2nd Dr:12,754 :1,866 :12,474:

4,690: 5th Inf	350
6th Inf	350
7th Inf	350
8th Inf	350
1st Cav.Mt.	
Grenadiers	400
2nd Cav	290
10th Cav	220
2d FA	355
1st Hv A	270
2nd Engr	225
Arsenal Este-	
ban de Luca	500
Ry Bn	85
Sch of F	205
Superior Sch of W	52
Cav Sch	60
NCO's Sch	60
Aer Serv	68
Top Labor Co	185
GSC	46
Rad Serv	65
4th pack MG Sq	55
Tn Sec	10
Sn Sec	5
Div Escort	20
Campo de Mayo	
Power Plant	12
Hs (Cav Sch)	4
Officers' F stand	30
1 each	
Mil Dist 15 & 18	
6 each; 13,17,19	
and 24, 5 each;	
14,21,22 and 23,	
4 each;16,20,65	
and 26, 3 each	
25 and 66, 2 each	64
Mil Dist Comple-	
mentary	4

4,690

Army : unroll- : To wavyke : Navy : Army : distribution of
 Div. : ed : Navy : Army : To join : contingent in units,
 : : : : : corps and institutes
 : : : : : of the Army.

3rd Div:13,407 :1,730:3,742 : 4,371 :

: 9th Inf	350
:10th Inf	350
:11th Inf	350
:12th Inf	350
:14th Inf	116
:15th Inf	87
:3d Cav	230
:5th Cav	230
:6th Cav	230
:8th Cav	230
:11th Cav	230
:12th Cav	230
:3d FA	355
:1st Group HA	180
:MG Sq wheeled	74
:3d Engr	225
:Ry Bn	25
:Sch of F	25
:Arsenal San	
:Lorenzo	250
:Rad Serv	15
:Aer Serv	20
:Sq Gen Paz	60
:Tn Sec	10
:Sn Sec	5
:Div Escort	20
:Hs (Cav Sch)	4
:Officers F Stand	50
1 each one	
:Mil Dis 33:5;	
:27,28,29,30,31,	
:32,34,35,36,37,	
:38,39 & 40:4	
each: 67,3....	60

4,371

4th Div:13,703 : 1,294 : 5,853 : 3,253

13th Inf	350
14th Inf	234
15th Inf	350
16th Inf	350
4th Cav	230
7th Cav	230
4th FA	355
1st Btry	
Mt Arty	230
2nd Group	
HA	180
4th Engr	225
Ry Bn	15
Sch of F	15
Aer Serv	15
Rad Serv	15
Arsenal Jose	
María Rojas	250
Tn Sec	10
Sn Sec	5
Div Escort	20
Hs(Cav Sch)	4
Carried Ford	3183

Enroll- : To convoke : Navy : Army : Distribution of con-
 : ed : Navy Army : To join : tinent in the units,
 : : : : : corps and institut
 : : : : : of the Army.

					Officers' F Stand	22
					1 each	
					Mil Dist 43,44,45	
					and 46; 5 each;	
					47,48,50 and 51,	
					4 each:	
					41,42,43 and 52,	
					3 each	48
						<hr/>
						3,253
5th :	9,651	911	4,560	3,230	17th Inf	350
					18th Inf	263
					19th Inf	350
					20th Inf	350
					5th FA	355
					2nd Btry Mountain	
					Arty	280
					5th Engr	225
					Ry Bn	15
					Tn Sec	10
					Sn Sec	5
					Div Escort	20
					Officers F Stand	
					1 each	15
					Mil Dist 57,58	
					and 59: 5 each;	
					55,56,60,61 and	
					63 and 64, 4 each;	
					53,54 and 62, 3	
					each	48
						<hr/>
						2,290
Total	74,112	7,000	48,060	17,501		

(Add) (25) Personnel
 (74) Sailors

The following officers are on duty with the "Commission in the United States:

Lieut.Comdr. Francisco Danieri
 Lieut.Comdr. Osvaldo Repetto
 Lieut. Guillermo Coelhe
 Lieut. Miguel A. Ferreyra
 Lieut.(Junior Grade) Enrique Brown
 Chief Eng. Antonio Sciacaluga
 1st Eng. Luis A Igartúa
 3rd Eng. José C. Bretino
 3rd Electri-
 cal Eng. Arturo Kuns
 Paymaster José R. Alvarez

Enc. ✓
2001-102

SUBJECT... COMBAT ITEMS-----ARGENTINA G-2 REPORT

From... ARGENTINA-----COMBAT

No... 2743 Date... April 11 1922

Replying to No. Date 19

(Add)

(41) Personnel

(d) Personages.

Colonel Pascual Quiros has been appointed sub-chief of the General Staff of the Army.

(b) Enlisted men(conscripts)

On March 1, 1922 the incorporation of the 1901 class of conscripts commenced. It appears that this year there have been a high percentage of exceptions due to sickness and various other causes.

(d) Personages

Colonel Felipe S. Alfonso, secretary of the Ministry of War was relieved from his post on February 20th, in order to present his candidature as a National Deputy (Radical Party.)

(Add)

(49) Territorial

(d) Stations of larger units.

Public tenders have been called for the construction of barracks in the cities of Santa Fé, San Luis, Azul and Villa Mercedes.

There is attached hereto a newspaper photograph of the type of barracks required.

(51) Unit

(a) Of officers

A great number of articles have appeared in the local press within the last month concerning the recent promotion of officers up to the grades of lieutenant colonel. It is stated that nothing but politics has been taken into account by the Executive in making these promotions. The law has been violated, and the sacred interests of the armed institution ignored. Without reason, officers have been overlooked, and others promoted without the necessary length of service or other qualifications needed. The names of the latter were not even down on the lists of the Information Commission. It is reported that these promotions have really had a disastrous effect on the morale of officers in the Army.

(b) unclassified

On March 13, 1933 the prosecution commenced of the 42 men taken to various units of the Fifth Division of the Army, accused of seditious propaganda in the Army.

It appears that secret meetings of non-commissioned officers, civilians and conscripts were held frequently inside and outside the barracks, and a huge conspiracy was on foot. So strong grew the influence of these groups over the officers that they managed to obtain suppression of all instructions.

The punishment recommended by the prosecutors for the accused varied from 6 years' imprisonment to 3 months' in accordance with the responsibility of each.

(Add)

(73) Posadas

A new naval wireless station was recently inaugurated at Posadas, territory of Misiones. This new station is in lieu of the one previously there which was situated in the middle of a public plaza in the center of the city, the services of which were most unsatisfactory.

The call letters of Posadas station are RT. It has a power of 2.5 kilowatts, and an umbrella shaped antennae. The service waves are of 1,000 meters, 1,200 meters, 1,300 meters, 1,400 meters and 1,500 meters.

Attached hereto is a press photograph of the station.

SUBJECT COMBAT NOTES---ARGENTINA G-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA---COMBAT

No. 2800 Date June 23 19 22

Replying to No. Date , 19

(Add) (14) Composition

(41) Personnel

A bill providing for modifications to Law #9675 has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, in order that the commissioned personnel of the Argentine Army shall attain the necessary percentage to comply with the requirements of the present organization of the Army. Law #9675 is the law entitled "Tables and Promotions" and has been in force since Jan.1,1916. A special clause in said law provided that the cadre of officers should be regularly organized by 1921---or in five years time---however, the application of this law has not produced the desired results. To illustrate the above statement, the following table is given:

RANK	OFFICERS		
	There should be	There are at present	Number projected.
Lieut.Generals	3	0	3
Major Generals	6	7	9
Brig.Generals	12	11	14
Colonels	54	66	65
Lt.Colonels	90	181	185
Majors	180	163	290
Captains	324	290	393
1st Lieuts.	280	248	393
Lieutenants	252	217	415
Sub-lieutenants	180	223	275

As will be noted, in some grades personnel is lacking and in others there are too many officers. The increase proposed in the subaltern ranks is most necessary for the best needs of the service. In the Army schools alone, over 200 captains and lower ranking officers are absorbed.

Regarding modifications to the Organic Law of the Army, "La Prensa" in an article published on June 19,1932, suggests that the plurality of projects is confusing, and undoubtedly the best means to come to an understanding would be to form a committee of all the generals in the Army, and by one of the retired lieut.Generals, presided by the Minister of War. As in case of war, the generals must shoulder all the responsibilities, it is only just to suppose that the rational organization of the Argentine Army should be in their hands.

(Replace)

(19) Training
(56) Individual

"By a decree dated February 25, 1922" etc. by

The Ministry of War has decided to modify the decree of February 25, 1922 regarding the different periods of instruction of the troops as follows:

INFANTRY

DURATION OF PERIODS

School of Recruit	From March 15 to July 15
School of Company	From July 17 to September 18
School of Battalion	From September 19 to September 30
School of Regiment	From October 2 to October 7.

CAVALRY

School of Recruit	From March 15 to July 30
School of Squadron	From August 1 to October 1.
School of Regiment	From October 2 to October 7.

ARTILLERY

School of Recruit	From March 15 to July 1.
School of Battery	From July 3 to September 18
School of Group	From September 19 to September 30
School of Regiment	From October 2 to October 7.

ENGINEERS

School of Recruit	From March 15 to July 26.
School of Company	From July 27 to September 27
School of Battalion	From September 28 to October 7.

Final Exercises will take place in the latter part of October and the conscripts will be discharged on October 31st.

(Add)

(19) Training
(56) Individual

The new Tactical Regulations for Infantry show various modifications which have been introduced. Among these the suppression of the German "goose" step is noted. Various exercises and movements considered useless for training purposes have also been done away with. It is reported that the German helmet will also be replaced shortly by an "Argentine model" cap.

(Add)

TARGET PRACTICE

An article published in "La Prensa" on May 17, 1932 drew attention to the fact that interest in learning the use of arms is in a state of stagnation in Argentina. In 1907 thanks to great activity shown by the Inspector of Firing Practice there were 106 officially recognized target ranges.

According to the last report of the War Department(1920-21) the number of officially recognized target ranges is 121. Hence in the course of 13 years, an increase of but 15 ranges is noted. Compared with Brazil it is noted that firing practice by citizens was commenced there in 1909, and at the present time there are 572 Target Practice Societies in Brazil.

(Add)

(68) Ships

The Argentine Government recently purchased 10 mine sweeping vessels from the firm of A.G. Stinnes of Hamburg at a cost of 43,300 pesos each. These vessels are described as follows:

Tonnage: 500 tons; Length, 56 meters; breadth, 7.40 meters; draught with maximum cargo, 2.25 meters. Built in 1916 and 1917. Speed: 15 miles an hour. Coal burning.

(Add)

(64) Communications

WIRELESS

The Director of the Wireless Service of the Army has addressed himself to the Ministry of War requesting that the Wireless headquarters----at present installed on the premises of the 1st Group of Aviation at El Palomar-----be removed to a house owned by the Government at Olivos, a suburb of Buenos Aires, which house has a large garden.

Reason for requesting this change is stated to be lack of accommodation at El Palomar, the daily increasing needs of the wireless service, its future development, and the further fact that the aviators at Palomar did not mind in the least damaging antennae, masts, etc. when rising or descending.

NO OBJECTION TO UNLIMITED CIRCULATION

SERVICE REPORT

SUBJECT RESUMÉ OF REPORT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ARGENTINA
FOR PERIOD 1921-1922.

From ARGENTINA

No. 2878

Date October 11

1922.

Replying to No.

Date

NOV 3 1922

19

The following is a brief summary of contents of "Memoria del Departamento de Guerra Presentada al Honorable Congreso Nacional Correspondiente al año 1921-22" (Report of War Department presented to Congress).

"The General Staff of the Army during the year 1921 has accomplished much important work including publication of regulations 'Railroad Transport in War time'; the Review entitled 'The Argentine Soldier' etc. The work of Argentine Military Attachés abroad has been excellent, many fine reports having been submitted.

"Superior School of War has also done good work. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Courses and School for Captains have functioned very successfully.

"Army Divisions. The selection of conscripts and the constant improvement among officers and sub-officers has contributed largely to better work. The lack of a budget made necessary the premature discharge of the conscript class, and this also impeded holding manoeuvres and exercises on a large scale.

The lack of barracks has been greatly felt, but with the funds which have now been voted, it is hoped that this long felt want will be overcome.

"The General Direction of Personnel has dealt with a large variety of matters, and lent great assistance in connection with modifications and changes in regulations.

"The General Direction of Arsenals has studied plans to install in the country arms, munitions, and powder plants and it is believed that the problem will soon be satisfactorily solved. Considerable inspection work has also been carried out. The School for Mechanics has shown good progress and 28 students graduated from the 5th year. At present these are employed at the Esteban de Luca Arsenal. The prestige the school has acquired is demonstrated by the fact that for 51 vacancies there were 250 applications during the year. One of the problems which also demands urgent solution in connection with this school is the sending of the best students to the United States, which apart from increasing the prestige of the school, will permit of the observation of methods used in the States, their application in our workshops, and the unquestionable benefit of being familiar with new systems of industrial progress.

"The General Direction of Administration has been much hampered in its work by the lack of a Budget Law this year. Nevertheless considerable savings were effected, and many purchases made of materials which had been worn out by fair use.

NO OBJECTION TO UNLIMITED CIRCULATION

"General Direction of Engineers. The 1st Division has contributed to the study of numerous matters referring to aviation, wireless and railways, endeavoring to facilitate the development of these specialties as applicable to the Army. At present the General Direction is concentrating on the vast programme made out for the forthcoming year inasmuch as construction of new barracks and quarters is concerned.

The 1st Battalion of Railwaymen for the first time since its organization has been engaged in practical work pertaining to its speciality, viz: it has cooperated in the construction of the line from Rosario de Lerma to Huaytiquina, doing good work.

"Aeronautical Service of the Army. Its organization has been the same as during the year 1921. In the Military Aviation School much progress has been made, and the Army has had its first group of military aviation officers and non-commissioned officer-pilots, instructed in all branches of aviation in accordance with the latest progress.

"Wireless Service of the Army. This service is destined to have great development in this country, where economical communications are imperative and huge distances must be bridged. During the year, the latest wireless telegraph and telephone apparatus were received from the Marconi Co., and many experiments were carried out testing modern wireless material for communications.

"General Direction of Firing and Gymnastics. More activity was noted at the firing ranges in 1921 than in 1922. The total number of persons frequenting the stands was 255,576 as against 216,459 in the previous year. The consumption of Mauser cartridges was 4,153,086, while in 1920 only 3,845,190 cartridges were used.

"Geographic Military Institute. During the year 1921 important work has been accomplished in the provinces of Mendoza, Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Corrientes. The treaty on triangulation of the Uruguay River celebrated in March 1922, will permit of work being commenced in the current year. The Map Division having finished printing the Map of Communications of the Republic prepared another edition of another character (essentially military) containing the territorial military divisions.

SUBJECT COMBAT ITEMS ARGENTINA G-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA COMBAT

No. 2909 Date November 21 19 22

Replying to No. Date 1922 DEC 15 19 22

(Add) (15) Organization

(44) Peace.

War Department Budget for 1922.

Item	Department	Amount Appropriated.
1	Ministry of War	\$ 39,600.00
2	Secretary's Office	10,920.00
3	Ministry---Expenses	52,500.00
4	General Staff of the Army	130,200.00
5	Military Geographic Institute	362,760.00
6	" " "Expenses	288,000.00
7	General Direction of Personnel	71,040.00
8	General Direction of Engineers	326,400.00
9	Aeronautical Service	588,000.00
10	Wireless Service	104,060.00
11	Campo de Mayo Power Plant	104,040.00
12	General Direction of Sanitation	64,320.00
13	Medicines and medical appliances, etc.	200,000.00
14	Central Military Hospital	145,440.00
15	Enlargement of laboratory and Operating theatre of the Central Hospital	140,000.00
16	General Direction of Firing & Gymnastics	238,800.00
17	Judge Advocate General's Dept. for Army and Navy	2,640.00
1	Army Divisions	54,000.00
2	Invalid Corps	6,600.00
3	Military Districts	265,920.00
4	Divisional Hospitals	36,960.00
5	Enlargement Regional Hospital Paraná	190,000.00
1	Army Pay	18,510,620.00
2	Supplementary pay	3,958,400.00
1	Superior School of War	78,556.32
2	Military College	482,400.00
3	Cavalry School	21,340.00
4	School of Fire	54,400.00
5	Non-commissioned officers school	39,000.00
6	Military Aviation School	212,760.00
7	School for Musicians	29,800.00
1	Supreme Council of War and Navy	5,400.00
2	Mixed Council for Field Off. & Officers	5,400.00
3	Permanent Council of War for Non- commissioned officers & troopers	3,600.00

Total carried forward \$ 26,823,776.32

Item	Department	Amount Appropiated.
	Total brought forward.....	20,823,770.32
1	General Direction of War Armaments.....	1,143,800.00
2	General Direction of War Armaments, Expenses.....	2,909,000.00
1	General Direction of Administration...	216,758.35
2	General Expenses of the Army.....	13,009,065.00
	Total.....	44,182,157.57

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ 301

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

December 4, 1923.


#3242

Subject: Gendarmerie----Argentina.

To: A.C. of S., G-2.

1. Reference #3231, this office, Nov. 7, 1923, Subject: "Organization of the Gendarmerie----Argentina", to the A.C. of S., G-2, I desire to report that after numerous solicitations and inquiries at the Ministry of War, that I have been informed that on account of changes in the Ministry of the Interior (to which Ministry the National Gendarmerie belongs), the other duties which were urgent in that Ministry, and further, due mainly to the fact that there is no real organization of the present Gendarmerie that no satisfactory report has been received from the Ministry of the Interior, where my request had been forwarded.

2. The Ministry of War informs me that the organization of the National Gendarmerie as given in full in my report #3231, will become effective Jan. 1, 1924, although no action whatever has been taken by Congress on the bill.


JOHN D. LONG,
Military Attaché.